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Germany Wins Euro 96 With a 'Golden Goal'

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The "Golden Goal" does exist after all, to Germany's delight, though a doubt was raised with the linesman's flag in the arguable conclusion to the European Championship final on Sunday night.

Five minutes into extra time, the German substitute Oliver Bierhoff pivoted around the defender Miroslav Kadlec and rammed his second goal in 22 minutes through a pair of gloved hands held up as if confronted by a gun. The ball trickled just inside the goalkeeper's far left post to complete the 2-1 comeback victory over the underdog Czech Republic for Germany, its third European title overall — two more than any other country — and the first for Berti Vogts, the beleaguered coach who in that moment fell in step with his German predecessor legends.

As Bierhoff screamed, he didn't notice the orange flag of the Italian linesman Donato Nicoletti held up in silent veto. Neither did the Italian referee, Pierluigi Pairetto, not until the Czech coach Dusan Uhrin stood stubbornly alongside the linesman, whose flag had gone down in a stuttering moment of doubt before popping back up again. By now the penalty box was

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Michael Probst/The Associated Press

Jürgen Klinsmann, left, captain of the German soccer team, raising the trophy presented to him Sunday by Queen Elizabeth II at Wembley Stadium. Also celebrating is Andreas Köpke, right, the German goalkeeper.

Karadzic Steps Aside As Bosnia Serb Chief

West's Sanctions Now 'on Hold,' Bildt Says, After Power Transfer

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, has been replaced by a hard-line nationalist colleague, Western officials said Sunday, in a move masterminded by Mr. Karadzic to stave off the resumption of crippling economic sanctions and fragment an international consensus against a man accused of genocide and crimes against humanity.

In a maneuver typical of his knack for squirming out of tight spots, Mr. Karadzic announced that Biljana Plavsic, a 66-year-old biology professor and former Fulbright scholar, would take his job as president of the Bosnian Serbs. But in a written statement sent to Carl Bildt, who is running the civilian effort to keep the peace in Bosnia, he did not formally resign, but rather transferred authority to Mrs. Plavsic because of a "temporary inability to perform" functions.

Mr. Karadzic's move put the Western powers in a difficult position, diplomats said. Under the terms of the Bosnian peace accords, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia was to engineer Mr. Karadzic's arrest by the International War Crimes Tribunal at The Hague in December, when the deal was signed in Paris, or face sanctions.

Confronted with Mr. Milosevic's unwillingness to comply, Mr. Bildt modified that demand and said that if Mr. Karadzic permanently left his position as president, the threat of sanctions would be dropped.

But, the diplomats said, nobody really wanted to reimpose sanctions. Such an act — against Yugoslavia and the Bosnian Serbs — would signify real problems with the Dayton peace accord, expose rifts among the Western powers and Russia and potentially jeopardize Mr. Milosevic's cooperation with the West.

So, the officials said, Mr. Bildt was forced modify his position again and approve Mr. Karadzic's transfer of authority. He did so Sunday in a statement.

Colum Murphy, Mr. Bildt's chief spokesman, confirmed that the threats of sanctions "are on hold."

"Bildt has been shafted by the West," said an official close to the Swedish diplomat. "Sanctions should have been placed on the Serbs immediately because this just isn't good enough. But no one backed him up."

One Western official said Mr. Karadzic's move was simply a replay of his

An election may ratify a Bosnian town's ethnic partition. Page 5.

decision on May 18 to hand over "some duties" to Mrs. Plavsic, which was rejected at the time by Mr. Bildt.

"The only difference was that he put it in writing this time," the official said. "But we're all desperate for good news, so Bildt had to accept it."

Indeed, sources said Mr. Bildt's announcement was delayed to give the impression that Western unity against Mr. Karadzic was paying off. On Saturday, leaders of the Group of Seven, the world's leading industrialized powers, demanded that Mr. Karadzic "renounce definitively and immediately all public functions" and "pass all of his powers to new officials."

But the officials said that Mr. Karadzic's letter announcing his transfer of authority to Mrs. Plavsic was received by Mr. Bildt's office on Wednesday and was held for several days to give Western leaders at the G-7 summit meeting a chance to make a pronouncement on the subject. A copy of Mr. Karadzic's statement, obtained by The Washington

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Yeltsin Ill? He Produces 'Interview' To Reassure

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia remained in seclusion Sunday amid deepening speculation that he had fallen ill just before the deciding run-off vote Wednesday for the Russian presidency.

By law, campaigning for the election ends Monday night. This meant that Mr. Yeltsin had only a day left for formal campaigning, although he is not precluded from "official" activities as president on Tuesday.

His Communist Party rival, Gennadi A. Zyuganov, has asserted that Mr. Yeltsin is not fit to rule the country.

Mr. Yeltsin failed to show up at a festival in Moscow on Sunday sponsored by a newspaper, Moskovski Komsomolets, which has been a vigorous advocate of his re-election. Aides had said Mr. Yeltsin lost his voice last week.

Alexander I. Lebed, a retired general who who placed third in the first round of the presidential voting and was then appointed Mr. Yeltsin's security adviser, has repeatedly appeared in public in recent days.

In a television broadcast Saturday night, he suggested that Russia should create an office of vice president, for which would he would be eminently suited.

A source close to the Yeltsin campaign said the president's team is worried that his supporters might fail to go to the polls during the second round of the election on July 3 if they think Mr. Yeltsin is seriously ill.

According to the same source, Mr. Yeltsin's team is hoping it can demonstrate his vitality just as a new wave of anti-Communist, anti-Zyuganov cam-

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The Year Begins for Hong Kong

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Tucked among the coffin makers just off Wing Lok Street, on the edge of a hanky-sized park where old men play Chinese chess, a fading photograph shows a waterfront site, Possession Point, the spot where the British flag was first planted by Captain Edward Belcher at 8:15 A.M. on Jan. 26, 1841.

Today, Possession Point — now Hollywood Road Park — is well inland from Hong Kong's shrinking harbor and the coffin makers lounge on low stools, smoke from their loosely fingered cigarettes drifting in the thick humidity, as they wait for their next customers and watch the last faint moments of British rule unwind.

One year from now, at midnight's stroke on June 30, 1997, the territory's last colonial governor will sail from Hong Kong, relinquishing Britain's final Asian outpost and its 6.2 million people to one of the world's last remaining Communist regimes. It is a moment that is riveted in people's minds and emotions, a date with a destiny many fear and others exult in.

In Beijing, where an immense digital clock flicks glowing red seconds inexorably toward zero hour, Hong Kong's return to China will be a decisive righting of historical wrongs, a piece of the motherland sundered after Britain forced China to buy its opium. The "yoke of colonialism," as Zhou Nan, China's senior official here, repeatedly puts it, is being shucked off.

Under that yoke, however, Hong Kong has become Asia's preeminent financial center, a city feverishly at work on the globe's largest infrastructure project, involving a new airport, town, railroads, two immense bridges and two tunnels under Hong Kong's harbor. Hong Kong is the place where money is made with relish and spent with abandon, where a two-bedroom apartment can run $10,000 a month and tycoons tool around in limousines originally designed for the Japanese emperor.

Yet even in this city of soaring financial prowess, pride at the ending of colonialism is stirred by a widening sense of apprehension about the future under a Communist sovereign.

"I'm very pessimistic about the near future," said Martin C.M. Lee, leader of Hong Kong's Democratic Party, the party that won the largest number of seats in last year's legislative elections. "They don't trust us, so they want to control us from Beijing."

Indeed, after 14 years of preparing to retake Hong Kong, virtually none of

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Mandel Ngan/Agence France-Presse

Pro-democracy activists marching Sunday in Hong Kong to protest China's plan to scrap the legislature.

The G-7 Summit in Lyon: Very Few Real Decisions

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

LYON — The G-7 summit process is under fire, and the just concluded annual meeting here of the leaders of the world's seven richest industrial democracies did little to redeem it.

The Lyon meeting produced precious few real decisions, and several vaguely worded compromises on important trade and financial matters. Instead, the summit resulted in tons of paper, a hand-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ful of carefully scripted photo opportunities, some telegenic excursions to this city's gourmet restaurants, and at the end, a set of rambling communiqués that listed dozens of worthy causes, most of which were not even talked about by the leaders.

During three days of political and economic discussions the G-7 leaders did find it easy to agree on issues such as their opposition to war criminals in the former Yugoslavia and to terrorists everywhere, the need to strive for peace in the Middle East, to protect the earth's environment, and to take steps to lower unemployment and to support non-inflationary economic growth.

This emphasis upon the worthy and the self-evident is almost always the case at G-7 gatherings, which were designed 22 years ago as an informal opportunity for leaders to set policy priorities but which have since mutated into unwieldy, all-purpose, ragbag media events.

But this year the desire to stick to lowest-common-denominator homilies at Lyon may have been dictated partly by electoral politics in the United States, Japan, Britain and Russia.

That is not to say Lyon was a complete waste of time.

As Italy's foreign minister, Lamberto Dini, a veteran G-7 participant, put it: "Not all of these summits produce major decisions, but I continue to believe they are useful."

In political terms, it would be wrong to underestimate the importance of the G-7's threat to reimpose sanctions unless the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, gives up power.

And on the economic front, there is no doubt that during the year G-7 finance ministers and central bankers try to work together to coordinate foreign exchange and growth policies.

But given the time and money spent on the Lyon meeting, it seemed for the most part to have been an apparently insubstantial talkfest.

Indeed, several G-7 officials, none of

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Microbe Breaches Food Safety Barrier

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Federal officials are working on an urgent program to test food and food-related items for an exotic microbe that is known or suspected to have made more than 1,000 people ill in 11 states.

Investigators also are shifting the focus of their suspicions from strawberries to raspberries as the source.

The microbe, known as cyclospora, is a parasite that infects the intestine and can cause intense diarrhea, weight loss and fatigue. It has caused three previous outbreaks of disease in the United States, but the recent ones are by far the largest.

This country's food supply is considered safe.

But Dr. Stephen Ostroff of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta and other federal officials have said that the cyclospora outbreak "highlights the potential vulnerability" of the food supply when a crack appears in safety barriers.

The epidemic is yet another in a long line of new and emerging infections like Legionnaire's disease and AIDS that have struck this and other countries in recent years.

Despite warnings about such diseases, the current cyclospora outbreak has caught health officials by surprise. They say that parasites are rarely the cause of large food-borne outbreaks and that this is the first major national one in recent years. An outbreak of cryptosporidiosis in the Milwaukee water supply in 1993, from a Lake Michigan intake, made 400,000 people sick.

Tracking the route by which cyclospora is penetrating the food supply is proving difficult for several reasons.

One is that it takes a week for a person to become sick. Several more days can pass before cases are reported. That can leave investigators trying to identify contaminated food and trace its source with trails that have gone cold and memories that are hazy.

Patients in some outbreaks have said they recall eating strawberries, but in investigations of more-recent outbreaks raspberries have emerged as prime suspects. It is not yet clear whether the disease shifted from one type of berry to the other, or whether it was in raspberries all along. It is also possible that other fruits are involved.

Health officials have not found cyclospora in any raw fruit. It might be that so few microbes are required to infect a person that they escape detection by current techniques.

Health officials are trying to rush into the field a sophisticated research technique known as polymerase chain reaction, or PCR, that could detect even a single microbe. The Food and Drug Administration has asked six laboratories to use the PCR test to try to detect cyclospora on fruit.

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Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

AGENDA

Simitis to Lead Greek Socialists

ATHENS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Costas Simitis won his "all or nothing" gamble on Sunday and was elected leader of the Socialist Party, party officials said. He replaces the late Andreas Papandreou.

Mr. Simitis, 60, had vowed to resign if he failed to win control of the Socialist Party machine in a close fight against Interior Minister Akis Tsohatzopoulos.

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Now an ex-FBI Man "Tells All"

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Turkey's Veteran Militant

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Taking EU Helm, Dublin Chief Looks for Common Ground

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — Despite his country's position as a small-scale player on the fringe of the European Union, Prime Minister John Bruton promises to go to the heart of the debate over the bloc's future as Ireland takes over the EU presidency on Monday.

The centrist politician casts himself more as a mediator than a firm leader, seeing his mission as one to reconcile two yawning political gaps that threaten to undermine four decades of European integration.

The first is the fissure between Britain and continental countries over the pace and extent of EU integration, which remains wide despite the recent truce over British beef.

Taking the optimistic view that those differences are "arguments about, rather than for and against, Europe," Mr. Bruton said he was well placed to find common ground. By virtue of their shared history, Ireland understands Britain's ambivalence over the pooling of sovereignty within Europe and its laissez-faire approach to economics.

At the same time, Ireland owes its economic resurgence over the past decade to a pact between government, business and labor that is inspired by the consensus model of European economic and political management.

"We may be able to bridge the intellectual and conceptual gap to some degree," Mr. Bruton said last week.

The second problem Mr. Bruton believes he can solve is the divide between a skeptical European public fearful for their jobs and safety, and a remote EU leadership.

Mr. Bruton said he would urge fellow leaders to adopt a simple motto to sell the benefits of the Union: "Secure peace in Europe, safe streets for Europe's citizens, sound money in citizens' pockets and secure jobs."

"The European public needs to see what the Union is doing in personal terms," he added.

Mr. Bruton's fresh, no-nonsense ap-

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80 Years Ago, the Somme/ **A Defining Moment**

The British Army's Greatest Tragedy

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

LA BOISSELLE, France — For weeks, wiry coal-miners from northern England had burrowed deep under this sleepy hamlet in northern France to place two gigantic mines containing more than 100,000 tons of high explosives beneath the front-line of enemy German troops.

The mines went off with a shattering roar at 7:28 A.M. 80 years ago on Monday, marking the start of the Somme offensive, one of the most tragic and wasteful military campaigns then or ever.

It was a defining moment in 20th century history. The offensive by British and French troops against German invaders, with its horrendous loss of life, its tank and aerial warfare, its poison gas and knee-high cloying mud, ended forever the illusion that war could in any way be ennobling or chivalrous.

Before it was over in 1918, the Somme campaign was to consume at least 1.3 million lives for the gain of territory that can today be traversed by car in a few minutes. With troops and workers from British and French colonies, men from 35 nations — including the United States from 1917 — were involved in the battle.

As the debris from the mines settled, thousands of volunteer British infantrymen scrambled out of their trenches and, to the skirling of bagpipes, set off at a slow pace across the half mile that separated them from the German lines.

They thought they had little to fear. Their commander, Lieutenant General Sir Henry Rawlinson had cheerfully announced that they "would only have to walk over and take possession." For nearly a week, British artillery had softened up the German lines with 1.5 million heavy shells. Without bothering to check, the British high command blithely calculated that such a pounding, plus the psychological effect of the mine explosions, would crush all resistance.

But the Germans survived the ferocious bombardment in their deep, reinforced bunkers. When they put their heads above the parapet, they looked out on the extraordinary sight of wave after wave of men plodding calmly shoulder to shoulder across no-man's land as though on parade.

The Germans mounted their machine guns and opened fire, and still the well-dressed formations kept marching slowly forward. As comrades started to fall all around him, one British veteran thought that orders had been countermanded and that the soldiers were supposed to lie down instead of walk.

It was the British army's greatest tragedy, then or since. In a single day, the British empire lost 57,470 men — 19,240 killed, 35,493 wounded, 2,152 missing, and 585 taken prisoner: more losses in 24 hours than in the entire Boer War.

Unlike the conscript German and French armies, Britain's divisions were manned by quondam civilians, 2.5 million of whom had volunteered in a blaze of patriotic fervor, jingoism and Homeric optimism. But cynicism set in amid the senseless slaughter, and toward the end the angry voice of poets spoke louder than the guns to populations sick of death.

Wilfred Owen decried the "old lie" that it was sweet and befitting to die for one's country — "dulce et decorum est Pro Patria mori."

Many men came to feel they had gone to war for "an old bitch gone in the teeth. For a botched civilization," as Ezra Pound put it.

Large parts of the French army mutinied in 1917 against the idea of any more futile attacks. An Australian officer wrote home about the "murder" of many of his friends "through the incompetence, callousness and personal vanity of those in high authority."

Official reports after the war confirmed the cynics' view. Britain's officer class, selected for posh accents and good breeding rather than military prowess, ignored and even resented intelligence reports about the extent of German defenses. When battalions "reported that the enemy machine-guns had not been silenced (they) were told by the divisional staff that they were scared," the British official history said.

Reporting on the loss of 23,000 soldiers, the Australian official history said, "to throw the several parts of an army corps, brigade after brigade, twenty times in succession against one of the strongest points in the enemy's defense, may certainly be described as 'methodical,' but the claim that it was economic is entirely unjustified."

The German command was just as obtuse. It decreed that any officer who gave up a single centimeter of trench would be court-martialed.

"Capture of prisoners, but not the heavy casualties, were regularly reported," said the British history.

But it was impossible to keep the losses secret. To encourage volunteers, the War Office had promised that groups of men who joined up together would remain together. Battalions were made up of neighbors and workmates — The Manchester Pals, the Grimsby Chums, the Glasgow Tramways. Whole football teams, school classes and the young men of entire towns were killed or crippled. The 5,500 casualties suffered by the 36th (Ulster) Division plunged the province into mourning. On the first day, 32 battalions, of about 800 men apiece, each suffered more than 500 casualties.

The impact was equally dramatic in the rest of Europe. The "mincing machine" of Verdun, which the Somme offensive was intended to relieve, the Somme offensive itself, and other World War I disasters turned France into a nation of old men and invalids. "Too few allies, too few weapons, too few babies," was how Marshal Philippe Pétain explained France's defeat in World War II.

A major factor in breaking the deadlock of trench warfare was the introduction of "land ships" — code-named tanks — by Britain in September. High British officers, particularly the cavalrymen, distrusted the unreliable, ungainly machines and used them sparingly and badly.

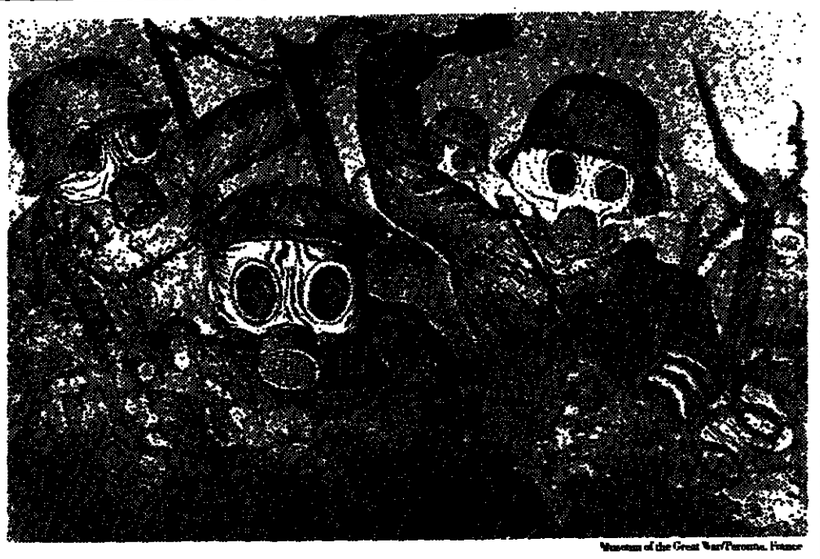
Nevertheless, the mere appearance of one of the machines, belching streams of machine-gun bullets, was sometimes enough to send enemy troops into panic-stricken retreat. Fortunately for the allies, Germany's high command, believing that the mechanization of warfare would be bad for the morale of the troops, was even more distrustful of land-ships than the British generals, and never produced an effective tank of their own.

But an obscure French officer called Charles de Gaulle noted the potential of the tank for mobile warfare and later set down his views in a book that was ignored by the French high command, which clung to the idea of static defense. Another participant in the Great War, an Austrian corporal called Adolf Hitler, also saw the potential of the tank. When mechanized German columns invaded France in 1940, they easily ran round the massive chain of defenses known as the Maginot Line.

Few writers better described the shell-pocked moonscape of the Somme than John Masefield, yet he predicted in 1917: "When the trenches are filled in and the plow has gone over them the ground will not keep the look of war. One summer with its flowers will cover most of the ruin that man can make, and then these places, from which the driving back of the enemy began, will be hard indeed to trace, even with maps."

He was right. The Lochnagar mine crater at La Boisselle, 300 meters in circumference and 40 meters deep, is one of the few visual reminders of the conflict, apart from the cemeteries at every corner. Fields of acid yellow rape and golden wheat rouged with poppies stretch in every direction, and larks sing in the sky.

But up the road, near the looming Thiepval memorial to 73,367 British and empire dead without a known grave, a shell protrudes from a roadside ditch. Eighty years on, farmers still reap a bitter harvest of unexploded munitions.



Museum of the Great War/Peronne, France

One of a series of engravings of the Battle of the Somme in which the artist Otto Dix took part. The First World War battle started 80 years ago on Monday and raged for 18 months, consuming 1.3 million lives.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Indonesian Airline Switches Planes for Flights to Japan

JAKARTA (AP) — The state-owned airline Garuda Indonesia has switched to Boeing 747s for flights to Japan after one of its DC-10s crashed in southern Japan in mid-June, the official Antara news agency reported Sunday.

"The discontinuation of the flights to Japan, with DC-10 aircraft, is to meet a request from the Japanese government, apparently as the accident is still fresh in their minds," it quoted Joop Ave, minister of tourism, post and telecommunications, as saying in Cilacap, central Java.

The crash on takeoff from Fukuoka on June 13 killed 3 people and injured more than 100.

Japanese Transport Ministry officials at Fukuoka said Garuda was operating three flights a week to the southern Japanese city using Boeing 747s or McDonnell Douglas MD-11s.

They declined to say whether Tokyo had requested the change, but said other airlines flew DC-10s into Fukuoka regularly.

Union Vows to Strike at JFK

NEW YORK (NYT)— The union workers who fuel the airplanes at John F. Kennedy International Airport have threatened to walk off the job Monday because of a labor dispute with their employer, Ogden Allied Building and Airport Services.

Teamsters Local 553, which represents the workers, could not be reached for comment. But a spokesman for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs the region's airports, said he did not believe a strike would disrupt flights.

"If there is a strike," he said, "we do not expect any disruptions."

A spokesman for American Airlines said the airline was hopeful that Ogden would find enough workers to insure that the planes received the required services. But he said he could not guarantee that flights would not be affected.

Air France Europe Back Aloft

PARIS (AFP) — Services on Air France Europe have resumed a day after its planes were grounded by a strike, and extra flights were added to make up the backlog.

Management at the state-owned company, formerly known as Air Inter, scrapped all flights Friday after trade unions announced a strike.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Lesotho, Pakistan, Rwanda, Suriname, Taiwan, Thailand, Zambia.

TUESDAY: Zambia.

THURSDAY: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Serbia, United States.

FRIDAY: Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Venezuela.

SATURDAY: Czech Republic, Lithuania.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg

324 Die as Floods Batter Yemen Region

Reuters

SAN'A, Yemen — The worst floods to hit the impoverished Arab state of Yemen in three decades have killed 324 people and made several thousand families homeless, a Yemen Red Crescent official said Sunday.

The floods began in mid-June, caused by unusually heavy rains. Yemen's government has appealed to the international community for assistance.

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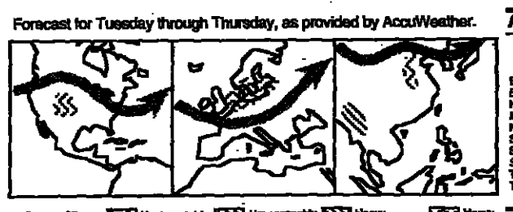
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	28/82	21/70 s	29/84	20/68 s
Amsterdam	18/64	12/53 r	17/62	13/55 r
Athens	22/71	9/48 pc	27/80	13/55 s
Athens	27/80	18/64 s	29/84	20/68 s
Barcelona	27/80	18/64 pc	27/80	21/70 s
Belgrade	29/79	14/57 pc	29/79	14/57 c
Berlin	20/68	14/57 sh	17/62	9/48 sh
Brussels	17/62	12/53 sh	19/66	11/52 sh
Budapest	28/82	18/64 pc	25/79	17/62 sh
Copenhagen	18/64	14/57 sh	19/66	10/50 sh
Costa Del Sol	29/84	22/71 s	31/88	22/71 s
Dublin	18/64	13/55 sh	17/62	7/44 c
Edinburgh	15/59	12/53 c	14/57	6/46 sh
Florence	24/75	17/62 pc	25/77	17/62 pc
Frankfurt	22/71	14/57 sh	21/70	12/53 sh
Geneva	21/70	12/53 c	23/73	15/59 c
Helsinki	19/64	11/52 pc	21/70	12/53 c
Istanbul	29/79	19/61 s	29/79	15/59 s
Las Palmas	28/79	19/66 s	27/80	21/70 s
Lisbon	28/82	19/66 s	28/82	19/66 s
London	19/66	12/53 c	19/66	11/52 pc
Madrid	32/89	18/64 s	32/89	18/64 s
Mallorca	25/77	19/66 pc	25/77	22/71 s
Milan	26/77	14/57 c	27/80	18/64 pc
Moscow	19/64	15/59 r	23/73	14/57 sh
Munich	21/70	11/52 t	18/64	11/52 sh
Nice	25/77	14/57 s	28/79	19/66 s
Oslo	19/66	14/57 r	17/62	10/50 sh
Paris	21/70	11/52 c	19/66	12/53 pc
Prague	22/71	13/53 t	19/66	11/52 t
Reykjavik	13/53	11/52 r	13/55	7/44 c
Rome	28/79	15/59 s	27/80	17/62 pc
St. Petersburg	23/73	11/52 pc	25/79	12/53 pc
Stockholm	18/64	10/50 c	17/62	11/52 sh
Strasbourg	20/68	11/52 sh	22/71	12/53 s
Tallinn	19/64	12/53 pc	21/70	13/55 c
Venice	25/77	19/66 c	28/79	18/66 pc
Vienna	23/73	16/61 sh	18/64	10/50 c
Warsaw	25/77	15/59 c	20/68	11/52 sh
Zurich	20/68	11/52 t	21/70	13/55 c

Oceania

Auckland	16/61	11/52 sh	15/59	9/48 pc
Sydney	17/62	11/52 c	17/62	11/52 pc

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
Heat will remain across the southern Plains and build west into the Southwest during midweek. New York City will be partly sunny Tuesday and Wednesday with a shower possible. Warm and more humid in Chicago; there might be a thunderstorm by Thursday. Los Angeles will be sunny and hot.

Europe
Much of central and western Europe will be cloudy, damp and quite cool. London may have some sun Tuesday, but will be windy with showers otherwise. Paris, Amsterdam and Berlin will also be mostly cloudy and cool with showers. Rome and Madrid will be warm with a good deal of sunshine.

Asia
Hot and humid at Shanghai and Canton with the chance of a thunderstorm each day. Beijing will be sunny and hot with highs in the low to middle 90s. Seoul and Tokyo will be partly sunny, warm and humid with the chance for a shower each day. Comfortable at Sapporo with a few showers.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Abu Dhabi	35/95	29/84 s	37/98	27/80 s
Beirut	29/84	19/66 s	30/86	23/73 s
Cairo	35/95	19/61 s	36/97	22/71 s
Damascus	29/84	12/53 s	32/89	18/64 s
Jerusalem	27/80	15/59 s	29/84	19/66 s
Luxor	41/106	23/73 s	43/109	22/71 s
Riyadh	42/107	23/73 s	43/109	24/75 s

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algiers	27/80	19/66 s	27/80	21/70 s
Cape Town	22/73	11/52 pc	17/62	9/43 sh
Casablanca	27/80	18/64 s	28/82	19/66 s
Harare	21/70	9/48 pc	22/71	9/48 pc
Lagos	29/84	23/73 c	29/84	24/75 c
Nairobi	22/71	10/50 pc	23/73	11/52 s
Tunis	28/82	18/64 pc	29/84	19/66 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bangkok	33/91	25/77 pc	34/93	25/77 pc
Beijing	31/88	19/66 pc	33/91	23/73 pc
Hong Kong	30/86	26/79 t	31/88	26/79 pc
Manila	33/91	24/75 pc	34/93	24/75 pc
New Delhi	34/93	29/82 t	34/93	25/77 pc
Seoul	24/75	19/66 sh	27/80	18/64 pc
Shanghai	28/84	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 pc
Singapore	30/86	24/75 sh	31/88	23/73 sh
Taipei	32/89	23/73 pc	33/91	23/73 pc
Tokyo	27/80	19/66 pc	27/80	20/68 sh

Latin America

Buenos Aires	12/53	9/43 pc	14/57	8/43 pc
Caracas	31/88	20/68 c	31/88	21/70 pc
Lima	18/64	16/61 c	19/66	16/61 pc
Mexico City	24/75	13/55 sh	24/75	12/53 pc
Rio de Janeiro	20/68	15/61 sh	25/79	18/64 pc
Santiago	11/52	1/34 pc	13/55	3/37 c

North America

Anchorage	15/59	10/50 r	18/64	9/48 pc
Atlanta	33/91	23/73 s	34/93	22/71 s
Boston	28/79	17/62 s	29/84	19/66 pc
Chicago	34/93	22/71 s	31/88	18/66 t
Dallas	35/95	24/75 s	35/95	23/73 s
Denver	29/84	16/61 pc	31/88	14/57 pc
Detroit	33/91	23/73 s	33/91	17/62 t
Honolulu	29/84	24/75 c	30/86	23/73 pc
Houston	34/93	24/75 s	33/91	23/73 pc
Los Angeles	29/84	17/62 s	30/86	18/64 pc
Miami	31/88	25/77 pc	31/88	24/75 t
Minneapolis	29/82	19/66 t	28/82	16/61 s
Montreal	23/73	12/53 pc	25/79	12/53 pc
Nassau	31/88	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
New York	30/86	20/68 s	30/86	20/68 pc
Phoenix	41/105	29/82 s	40/104	28/84 s
San Fran.	20/68	12/53 s	20/82	13/55 s
Seattle	21/70	11/52 pc	24/75	12/53 pc
Toronto	28/82	12/53 t	29/84	12/53 t
Vancouver	20/68	12/53 pc	20/68	12/53 pc
Washington	30/86	21/70 pc	32/89	22/71 s

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Austria +	022-903-014	Guam	950-1366	(Curaçao & Bonaire)+	001-800-745-1111	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
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Colombia	980-13-0016	Jordan	18-800-777	Romania +	01-800-0877		
Costa Rica +	0800-013-0123	Kenya ★	0800-12	Russia (Moscow) +	155-6133		
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THE AMERICAS

Pentagon's Excess Cash: Sun Belt Buoyed

By Dan Morgan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When members of the House Appropriations Committee sat down to draft a Pentagon spending bill for 1997 a few weeks ago, they faced a temporary problem: what to do with all the money.

The Budget Committee, with the blessing of the Republican leadership, had allocated so much for defense — more than $10 billion over what President Bill Clinton wanted — that there were funds left over even after billions of dollars had been designated for accelerated procurement of ships, aircraft and weapons.

The solution was to add almost $1 billion to the National Defense Sealift Fund, a little-known account that is emerging as a major source of business for the Gulf Coast and southern California shipyards, which, like other Sun Belt industries, have newfound influence in the Republican-controlled Congress.

The account finances construction and conversion of vessels on which the army can store weapons and materiel in various parts of the world, ready to respond quickly to far-off conflicts. There is broad agreement on the military need for the ships.

After the Gulf War, army and Marine commanders set modernization of the U.S. sealift capability as a top priority, recommending procurement of 19 "large, medium-speed, roll-on, roll-off" vessels.

In addition, for many American shipyards struggling to stay afloat financially after the end of the military shipbuilding boom of the 1980s, the sealift program has become a potential savior, and a political battleground to boot.

Beginning in 1994, Congress, on its own initiative, began adding funds for a "maritime prepositioning force," made up of a "fleet" of three vessels not requested by the Defense Department but strongly backed by the Marines and a number of shipyards.

In June, the House Appropriations Committee added $250 million to the Pentagon budget to cover work on the vessels for the Marines. Both the chairman of the defense subcommittee, Representative Bill Young, Republican of Florida, and its ranking Democrat, Representative John P. Murtha of Pennsylvania, are former Marines.

At the same time, the Appropriations Committee, chaired by Bob Livingston, Republican of Louisiana, doubled the request for army sealift vessels, approving $1.2 billion to pay for four ships in 1997, instead of the two sought by the administration.

The army vessels will be built at Avondale Shipyards in New Orleans, just a few blocks outside Mr. Livingston's district, and at National Steel and Shipbuilding Co. in San Diego.

The shipbuilding company's interests are represented on the House National Security Committee by two influential Republicans from the San Diego area: Representative Duncan Hunter, who chairs the military procurement subcommittee, and Representative Randy (Duke) Cunningham, a senior member of the special oversight panel on the merchant marine.

The shipbuilding company's lobbying reports since 1991 detail dozens of company-paid golf outings and meals for members of Mr. Cunningham's staff. A former member of his staff worked as a Washington lobbyist for the shipbuilder in 1995.

The navy shipbuilding accounts in the annual defense budget are one example of how the Republican control of Congress has translated into new influence for Sun Belt industries.

Last year, Mr. Livingston and the then-Senate majority whip, Trent Lott of Mississippi, a senior member of the Armed Services Committee's seapower panel, used their influence to steer billions of extra dollars into the Clinton administration's military shipbuilding program to benefit Gulf Coast yards.

Defense appropriators, urged on by Mr. Livingston, provided funds for amphibious transports and smaller craft.

Away From Politics

• Fueled by drought and forests dry as "kindling," wildfires have burned 2.3 million acres in the United States this year — three times the normal amount, Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman said on a visit to a federal center in Broomfield, Colorado. The forest center in June coordinated efforts to fight one of Colorado's worst fires in a century. *(NYT)*

• Homicides in the District of Columbia, which had leveled off in the last few years, are on the rise again. The increase was to 196 as of June 27, compared with 169 killings last year at the same time. *(WP)*

• About two dozen passengers walked off a Sun Jet International DC-9 at Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport in Florida after smoke started coming through overhead vents. The passengers said they remembered that there were reports of smoke in the cabin just before ValuJet Flight 592 crashed in the Everglades May 11, killing 110 people. The smoke on Sun Jet Flight 315 was traced to an overheated fan. *(AP)*

• NASA has decided to keep Columbia aloft a 17th day, which would make the flight the longest in space shuttle history. *(AP)*

Clinton's Team Rages At White House Book

Networks Urged to Snub Ex-Agent's Tale

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials have angrily denounced news organizations for publicizing what they called a fabricated book about the Clintons and pressured network talk shows to cancel interviews with the author.

The book, "Unlimited Access: An FBI Agent Inside the Clinton White House," by Gary W. Aldrich, has generated a swirl of sensational headlines, fueled by conservative publicists and a conservative publishing house, and is catapulting Mr. Aldrich into the white-hot spotlight of television stardom.

The book poses a classic dilemma for the media that has surfaced time and again in this tabloid era: how to deal with explosive but uncorroborated allegations, attributed to unnamed sources, by an apparently respectable author.

A handful of Mr. Aldrich's charges involving White House security are matters of which he claims first-hand knowledge. But the book also is packed with gossipy, unverified tidbits, such as that a female White House intern did not wear underwear, and is written with an obvious distaste for everything about the Clinton White House.

"There's a new standard: If you make charges against the Clintons, you don't have to cross any threshold of credibility," said George Stephanopoulos, the president's senior adviser. "This book does not just contain false allegations; it is a fabrication."

The book's most sensational undocumented allegation is an source's account that "the president is a frequent late-night visitor to the Marriott Hotel in downtown Washington," eluding the Secret Service to visit a room that "some information indicates" is rented by a woman who "may be a celebrity."

A Secret Service spokesman, Carl Meyer, called Mr. Aldrich's contention that President Bill Clinton could slip away "absurd," saying: "It's outrageous and it's impossible. We have a statutory mandate to protect the president 24 hours a day."

A Marriott official, Kirby Smith, said that after checking with the night staff "the hotel has no knowledge of Mr. Clinton coming in on the off-hours; the claims are to the best of our knowledge inaccurate, incorrect."

But Alfred Regnery, president of Regnery Publishing, the Capitol Hill firm that is printing 75,000 copies of the book, dismissed such criticism as an effort to "attack the messenger." He said: "We relied heavily on the fact that Gary was a 30-year FBI veteran, someone who had made a career of collecting evidence and judging the reliability and credibility of that evidence. We cross-examined him on lots of things. Obviously, you can't check a lot of that stuff first-hand."

The New York Post bannered the most salacious allegations in a front-page story called "The Wild House." The Washington Times led the paper with a story headlined "Clinton's Wee-Hours Dash to a Romantic Tryst." The Washington Post ran a Page 6 story on Mr. Aldrich's charge that another White House official had told him that Craig Livingstone, the man at the center of the FBI files controversy, got his administration job because of Hillary Rodham Clinton. ABC reported the same allegation, The Wall Street Journal editorial page ran an excerpt.

The tone of the book underscores the cultural chasm that has separated the baby-boom Clintonites and some FBI and Secret Service officials since the earliest days of the administration, when a disgruntled aide leaked word that Hillary Clinton had thrown a lamp at her husband, a charge she has denied.

Mr. Aldrich emerges as a buttoned-down conservative who enjoyed working for the neat, organized Bush White House staff, but was offended by the clothing, demeanor, curse words, messy offices and even the body shape of many of the new Clinton crew.

He writes of his unease at seeing "oddly dressed new personnel" in "jeans, T-shirts and sweat shirts; men with earrings and ponytails; and every manner of footwear except normal dress shoes."

Buchanan Is Being Pushed To Convention's Sidelines

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Fearful of a replay of the tumult that Patrick J. Buchanan created at the Republican National Convention four years ago, several convention organizers say he will not be offered a prominent role at the party's gathering in August and may not be asked to speak at all.

While final decisions have not been made, there is agreement that a featured role for Mr. Buchanan would damage the image of the party and the almost certain nominee, Bob Dole, according to people familiar with the deliberations that involve officials from the Dole campaign and the Republican Party.

They said Mr. Dole has made it clear he does not want Mr. Buchanan as a high-profile speaker and noted that Mr. Buchanan's hard-line stands against abortion and other issues and his attacks on Mr. Dole throughout the primaries would be at odds with the party's effort to present a harmonious front.

"Buchanan is still a candidate for president," said Paul J. Manafort, the Dole campaign's convention manager. "He hasn't indicated any particular desire for a role at the convention."

Asked if Mr. Buchanan would have as significant a role as he had in Houston in 1992, Haley Barbour, chairman of the Republican Party, said only that the four-night show would be much faster-paced this year. "There will be hardly any long speeches," he said, adding that "there will be more control over the program."



Several people involved in the deliberations said that Mr. Buchanan might not be offered a speaking position at all.

At best, they said, he would be given a brief, early evening speaking slot.

But Colin L. Powell is at the top of the list of possible speakers at the convention in prime time. Mr. Dole told Mr. Powell at a meeting three weeks ago that he would like to see him attend the convention, which opens on Aug. 12 in San Diego.

While Mr. Dole did not specifically ask him to speak, the candidate's aides said they hoped Mr. Dole would follow through and do so.

"He certainly would be a positive addition to the Republican convention," Mr. Manafort said.

The moves to play down Mr. Buchanan, who has not formally abandoned his drive for the nomination, while increasing Mr. Powell's profile are bound to inflame the party's social and religious conservatives, who will be a dominant presence at the convention but who are less representative of the party at large.

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Shun Budget Showdowns

WASHINGTON — A year ago Washington was gripped by a budget battle pitting revolutionary Republican leaders against the White House, with the future of Medicare, Medicaid and welfare at stake.

Today, battle-scarred Republicans are doing all they can to avoid a reprise of last year's confrontations and government shutdowns, and the White House appears indifferent about reaching a major deal.

Having abandoned hope for a deal to balance the budget and overhaul entitlements, the Republicans instead are focused on quickly finishing the 13 annual spending bills for the coming fiscal year so that members can get on with the fall campaign.

The Senate Budget Committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, said last week he was counseling his party to cut its losses, complete work on the spending bills, and if necessary pass a continuing resolution to paper over unresolved disputes with the administration. *(WP)*

Democrats Seek Out Grass-Roots Allies

CHICAGO — Democratic Party leaders, conceding that complacency caused them to lose touch with the American people, have launched an election-year organizing campaign designed to revitalize the party at the grass roots and offset gains that Republicans made with the help of such groups as the National Rifle Association and the Christian Coalition.

Don Fowler, Democratic National Committee chairman, unveiling the plan during a meeting of state party officials, set a goal of identifying leaders in 50,000 precincts in 20 targeted states this fall. Those leaders would use all the tools of political communication to deliver the message of the Clinton administration.

The committee's political director, Minyon Moore, told the state party officials, "It is my hope that we will be comparable to the NRA and the Christian Coalition to get all of our Democratic allies on the ground marching for the president to reelect him."

The announcement came during an upbeat meeting of the Democratic leaders, who spent two days sizing up the city that will host the party's National Convention in August. *(WP)*

Forbes Says Tax Cut Will Win for Dole

WASHINGTON — The "only way" that Bob Dole can defeat President Bill Clinton is by proposing a major cut in taxes, says the flat-tax champion and former Republican presidential aspirant, Steve Forbes. Without an agenda that includes a large tax cut and massive simplification of the tax code, Mr. Dole has no chance, Mr. Forbes told reporters.

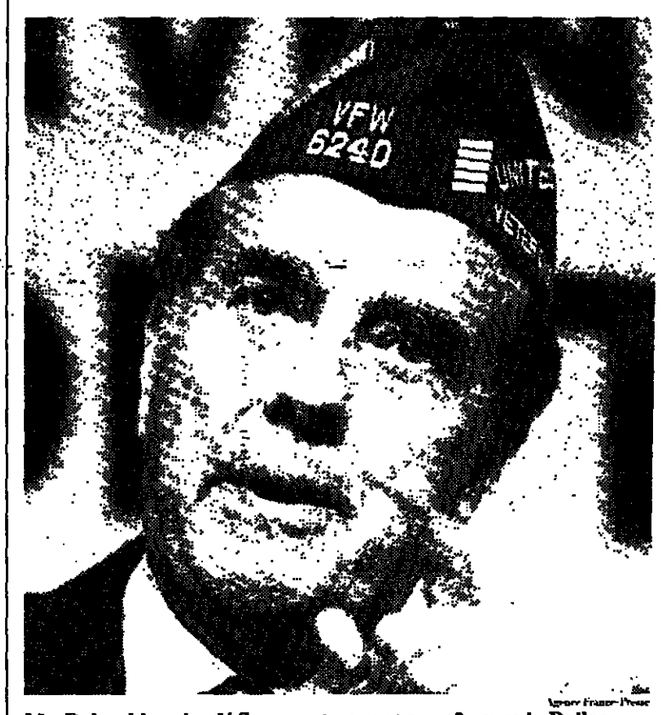
"Colin Powell is not going to save him. Mother Teresa is not going to save him," said the magazine publisher, who spent more than $36 million to finance a failed run for the presidency.

Mr. Forbes, who met with the presumptive Republican presidential nominee last month, said Mr. Dole was uniquely positioned to pull off a massive tax cut of 15 percent or more. He argued that Mr. Dole is trusted by voters not to make the mistakes of the Reagan years, when tax cuts were combined with increased federal spending.

Mr. Forbes added that Mr. Dole's stolid verbal style can be an advantage. The publisher added, "The very fact that Dole is not glib, not articulate and still is learning to use verbs is going to be seen, I think, as a credible contrast. When Dole says something, he means it." *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, paying last respects at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, to the dead from the bomb attack in Saudi Arabia: "In our time, terrorism is the enemy of peace and freedom. Americans must not and Americans will not be driven from the fight against terrorism." *(AP)*



Agence France-Presse

Mr. Dole addressing U.S. war veterans at a conference in Dallas.

Gang Wars Are Jolting (of All Places) Minneapolis

By Dirk Johnson
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — This was a city that seemed to have all the answers.

Fortune 500 companies thrive in an atmosphere of Scandinavian-style social liberalism. Stillwater lakes give woodsy neighborhoods a fairy tale look. Even the brutal Upper Midwest winters are made manageable, with elaborate glass skyways for downtown pedestrians.

It is a way of life, The Minneapolis Star Tribune once noted, that boosters regard as "superior to that in most places on earth."

But lately, this idyllic image has been shattered by violence, with gang wars and drive-by shootings on streets where children play. There were a record 97 murders here in 1995, at least 50 percent higher than in each of the last four years and making the city's rate worse than in New York. Killings are running at a brisk pace again this year.

"What is happening to my Minneapolis?" asked Barbara Atlas, 42, who lives on Newton Street, where an 11-year-old boy was killed by stray bullets from a drive-by shooting earlier this month. A 22-year-old man on the block was shot dead a few days later.

"This was a place where people cared about each other, where you left the doors unlocked and let the kids play outside," she said.

Now there are T-shirts that read, "Murderapolis," and gallows humor about warning visitors from New York City to be careful.

So polite it can sometimes be maddening, this has never been an in-your-face kind of place. Stoicism is a virtue in Minnesota, home of the fabled old Swedish farmer who loved his wife so much he nearly told her.

Finding similarities between Minneapolis and New York — on murder, of all things — would usually seem quite a stretch.

To be sure, Minneapolis has never been Lake Wobegon, the mythical small town of Garrison Keillor, who broadcasts his homespun radio show, "A Prairie Home Companion," from neighboring St. Paul.

The metropolitan region — with the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and the suburbs that keep sprawling into farmland — has a population of 2.3 million.

When it comes to stereotypes, for that matter, New York is not quite as tough as it is cracked up to be. It ranked 46th among American cities in its murder rate in 1994, the latest year for which nationwide statistics are available.

With 27.1 murders per 100,000 people last year, Minneapolis had a murder rate almost 70 percent higher than New York's rate of 16 per 100,000.

And far from the Twin Cities, there have been some shocking Minnesota murders. In Sauk Centre, about 100 miles from Minneapolis, for example, a 72-year-old man had a property dispute with neighbors earlier this month, then shot to death the entire family, the father, the mother and their two children. He even shot their dog, before turning the gun on himself.

And about 80 miles south of the Twin Cities, Rochester, home of the Mayo Clinic and a town that had not seen a murder in nearly three years, recently had three slayings in 24 hours.

In Minneapolis, the murders have often been linked to drugs, especially crack. "The lads from Chicago are coming up here to sell their pharmaceutical products, because they have seen Minneapolis as a new market for them," said Sergeant Charlie Miles of the homicide division, referring to illicit drug dealers.

People here tend to blame bad-apple newcomers from out of state for the trouble.

Mayor Sharon Belton Sayles has complained about people who are "liabilities" coming to Minneapolis.

In the neighborhoods, people often blame the state's comparatively generous welfare payments for attracting troublemakers.

"They call Minnesota 'Money State,'" said Ms. Atlas. "They come here for the welfare. And they bring all their problems with them."

But Emmett Carson, the president of the Minneapolis Foundation, which supports charities, said welfare recipients had been made scapegoats for a changing city. Instead, he pointed to the increasing disparity between the wealthy and poor here. "This is not your grandfather's Minneapolis," he said.

A Link to Wright Brothers Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charles Fayette Taylor, 101, an engineer who was one of the last living links to the Wright brothers era of aviation and helped to design the engine for the plane that carried Charles A. Lindbergh across the Atlantic, died June 22 at his home in Weston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Taylor was on the faculty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1926 until his retirement in 1960. His two-volume text, "The Internal Combustion Engine in Theory and Practice," written several decades ago, remains a primary reference for automotive engineers, MIT said. In the early 1920s, just after graduating from Yale University with a degree in mechanical engineering and while in charge of the army's Air Service Laboratory in Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Taylor was introduced to Orville Wright.

Soon, he was working for Wright Aeronautical Corp., where he was in charge of airplane-engine design and development from 1923 to 1926. He was on the team that designed the air-cooled Whirlwind engine for The Spirit of St. Louis, the craft built by Ryan Airlines of San Diego for Lindbergh's New-York-to-Paris flight in 1927.

Dr. Irving P. Krick, 89, one of the first commercial meteorologists in the United States and a member of the team that provided forecasts for the D-Day invasion, died June 20 of heart failure in Pasadena, California.

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Robyn Beck/Agence France-Presse

Election workers carrying a ballot box into a voting station in a rural area near the Mongolian capital.

Mongolia Seeks Democratic Stability

Parliamentary Election Is Expected to Turn on Economics

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia — The voting district that Hashbat Hulan hopes to represent in this vast land of mountain ranges and sprawling Asian steppes is on the eastern edge of town, where people live in crumbling Soviet-style apartment blocks or in tentlike yurts.

To explain why she was running as an opposition candidate for a seat in Mongolia's Great Hural, or Parliament, in Sunday's elections, Miss Hulan pointed to a recent survey showing that in 43 percent of the households in her district not a single person has a stable source of income.

"The issue in this election is going to be the growing impoverishment of the Mongols, unemployment and the declining living standard," she said. "Today what people see in their real lives is a growing gap between the haves and the have-nots and the degradation of the institutions we used to be proud of, such as education and health."

Six years after the collapse of Mongolia's Soviet dependency, the country is struggling to create a democratic political system while also pulling itself back from the economic implosion that occurred when Soviet aid and traditional trading ties with Moscow disappeared.

Besieged in 1990 by demonstrators calling for democracy, the governing Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party legalized opposition parties, which gained a toehold in Parliament during the country's elections in 1992.

Now, after seven decades of uninterrupted rule, leaders of the People's Revolutionary Party, having renounced their Communist ideology, are trying to reinvent themselves as market-oriented technocrats capable of delivering prosperity to a restive population of 2.3 million Mongolians, nearly half of whom tend the 28 million head of livestock that graze the Asian steppes.

And though the economy here has registered two straight years of modest growth, the economic well-being of most people here is still plummeting. Inflation continues to outrun wages for most Mongolians.

One in four Mongolians has sunk into poverty. Most families have lost one-quarter to one-third of their purchasing power.

On the broad avenues of Ulan Bator, grimy street children make up a scavenger force and also engage in petty crime to survive. Real unemployment exceeds 15 percent, and Prime Minister Puntsagiyn Jasray's management of the economy is widely perceived as inadequate at best and incompetent at worst.

Like many younger intellectuals who have sniped and sneered at the incompetence of one-time Communist bosses trying to manage a transition from central planning to a market-based economy, Miss Hulan has decided to jump into the political fray.

"All those people running the economy now really have no knowledge of the market economy, so it is really difficult to expect something positive from them," said R. Amarjargal, a Western-trained economist and rector of the Economic College of Mongolia.

Mr. Amarjargal, too, after years of watching from the political sidelines, is running for Parliament. He and Miss Hulan, both 35, are allied in an opposition whose candidates are a decade younger than those of the governing party.

It now seems possible that the Democratic Union Coalition, the alliance of opposition parties that Miss Hulan and Mr. Amarjargal helped to form, has a good chance of doubling its representation in the 76-seat Parliament, where the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party holds 70 seats.

"The importance of this election is that it demonstrates Mongolia's political stability," Miss Hulan said. "And by increasing the opposition seats in the Parliament, we are creating a tangible democratic system in which the opposition gains an institutional status."

No one is predicting an outcome that would topple the majority of the People's Revolutionary Party, but if the opposition can increase its seats to 12, or even 15, it will more firmly establish democratic rule here and force greater accountability by the former Communist chieftains.

One powerful ally who has come over to the opposition is President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, who was dumped by the governing party during 1993 presidential elections and made an astounding comeback as an independent supported by the opposition, winning 57 percent of the vote.

Thus democracy in Mongolia is entering a more robust phase. But even as it does, there is a keen sense here that the fragile existence of a country between Russia and China requires that political partisanship give precedence to political stability.

"We Mongolians do not have much time," said Mr. Amarjargal. "And during this period, we must learn to stand on our own legs and grow our economy. This is the only way to keep our independence and national sovereignty."

On this point, there is broad consensus. That is why Mongolia is energetically cultivating strong trade and security links with the United States, Japan, Germany and South Korea as the four main "legs" of the country's external relations.

Mongolia's independence, a rarity in this century, is a kind of manifest destiny and keeps politics within certain limits.

"There is a certain bedrock belief here that they have to hang together if they want to survive," said Donald Johnson, U.S. ambassador to Mongolia. Surrounded by giants, China and Russia, which have both exercised dominance in the past, "They don't want to be swallowed up again," he added.

North Korea Denies It Has U.S. POWs

The Associated Press

SEOUL — North Korea has denied an internal Pentagon report that it is holding American prisoners from the Korean War, calling it a "false rumor" that could jeopardize efforts to account for thousands of missing U.S. servicemen.

The Pentagon report, made public earlier this month, said Washington had credible evidence that 10 to 15 Americans who may be prisoners from the Korean War are still alive in the Communist country.

The North's official Korean Central News Agency said Saturday that the false rumor "spread by some dishonest forces of the United States only serves to demonstrate their own political and moral stupidity."

North Korea said it repatriated all American prisoners under terms agreed on when the war ended in armistice in 1953.

"We have clearly notified the U.S. side through various channels," the press agency report said, "that there is no American prisoner of war staying alive in the DPRK," referring to North Korea.

Under an agreement reached in May, the two countries are scheduled to begin joint recovery of American remains in North Korea in July. The KCNA report said that if the United States worked against building confidence with North Korea, "the joint excavation of U.S. remains will be exposed to danger."

There was no mention in the report, however, of a U.S. demand for access to four American soldiers who defected across the Korean border in the 1960s, at least one of whom may want to return home.

Pentagon officials said the North Korean government has not acknowledged that the men are there or indicated whether it would allow U.S. officials to seek contact.

■ Harvest Shortfall Expected

A Red Cross official said North Korea's first harvest after last year's devastating floods would likely be big enough to feed only four-fifths of its 23 million people, The Associated Press reported from Beijing.

The shortfall means the country will remain dependent on outside aid into next year, said Geoff Dennis, Red Cross representative in North Korea.

Until the harvest, North Korea remains on the "knife edge" of famine, he said Saturday.

Estimates of how short of expectations the October harvest will be range from 15 percent to 50 percent depending on the region, Mr. Dennis said.

Overall, he added, the harvest will fall short by about 1.1 million tons to 1.6 million tons, or enough to feed 4 million to 5 million people.

Although the Red Cross and UN agencies are providing subsistence rations for about 500,000 North Koreans, Mr. Dennis warned that the food was not enough.

"If this went on for a few months," he said, "then you would get children whose growth would be stunted for life."

After visiting parts of North Korea damaged by floods last August, Mr. Dennis said he found roads and factories damaged, although under repair, and some of the country's richest rice land still covered in sand and silt.

He said those areas may need three years to recover.

DEADLINE: *One Year From Handover, Hong Kong Is Anxious*

Continued from Page 1

the major issues confronting the territory has been resolved, including most prominently who will lead the territory under Chinese rule.

A committee chosen by Beijing is nominally charged with settling these issues, but the committee meets only in secret, consults with carefully selected segments of Hong Kong's people behind closed doors, and has banished dissenting voices from its proceedings.

China has promised that it will leave Hong Kong unchanged and "with a high degree of autonomy" for 50 years. Yet, in the past year, China has proceeded clumsily and mostly in secret as it lays its plans for the resumption of sovereignty.

What is clear is that Beijing has said it will abolish Hong Kong's elected legislature and replace it with hand-picked lawmakers; scuttle its Bill of Rights ordinance, a law intended to provide basic legal protections to Hong Kongers, and revive a slew of repressive legislation originally introduced by the colonial government but repealed in recent years.

What is also clear is that, in many respects, the transition is well under way; China is already the largest investor here with more than 1,100 mainland companies, from banks to trading houses, garment manufacturers to tour operators, doing business here.

China's presence and influence are considerable. Swire Pacific, one of the great British hongs, or trading houses, has been pressured to reduce its holdings in Hong Kong's flag air carrier to a minority share. The British telecommunications giant Cable & Wireless is expected to cave into Chinese pressure and become a minority shareholder in Hong Kong Telecom, the territory's local phone company.

"It is natural for China to want some control of the commanding heights of the economy — aviation, electronics, telecommunications and maybe banking — but I am not comfortable," Miron Mushkat, managing director of Lehman Brothers here, said at an American Chamber of Commerce conference. "It is not the Hong Kong way and it is a form of nationalization."

For some years now, companies that traditionally have done most of their business with the London-based Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank gradually have been shifting some of their business to the Bank of China.

"It just makes sense," said the director of one company. "These are the guys we have to deal with."

But even as China's grip on the territory strengthens, Hong Kongers are not easily abandoning their sense of themselves as distinct from China's people, not merely because of social and political differences, but culturally and linguistically. They see themselves as a people with a way of life far removed from China's mix of avariciousness born of rapid economic growth and insularity born of political repression. Hong Kongers also see themselves as enjoying an ease with the world around them that China's people do not share.

In an effort to lend some statistical shape to Hong Kong's amorphous sense of identity, Timothy K.Y. Wong, of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, conducted a poll looking at this question.

"We found that Hong Kong people still maintain a strong indigenous identity," he said, "although this identity is declining somewhat over the years." Indeed, 49 percent of those surveyed regard themselves as Hong Kongers, with only 36 percent seeing themselves as Chinese.

One of the starker signs of the chasm between Beijing and Hong Kong is the refusal of Chinese officials to speak Cantonese in public, if indeed they have learned it at all. Instead, they insist on speaking Beijing-accented Mandarin, a language scarcely understood here.

Invariably, conversations these days swing toward contingency plans if things go terribly wrong after June 30, 1997, and contingency plans above all mean possession of a foreign passport. It is estimated by the government that 600,000 Hong Kongers hold such passports. In fact, more than half the members of Beijing's hand-picked Preparatory Committee, the body that China created to chart the transition from British to Chinese rule, carry foreign passports in their back pockets.

Yet, many Hong Kongers are eager to stay here, to live in a Hong Kong that is a rightful part of China. Chung Lee Wai, a 22-year-old university student who said he plans to work in community development, is harshly critical of China's political system yet equally fierce in his patriotism.

"The first step is for China to control Hong Kong," Mr. Chung said. "We need to go back to China. Hong Kong went to Britain because of the Opium War. I don't believe in independence for Hong Kong. I'm staying."

Rallies Start Countdown

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — Supporters and opponents of Communist China staged rival rallies Sunday to mark the 365-day countdown for Hong Kong's return to Chinese rule.

Democrats who fear the July 1, 1997, handover by Britain staged a march on China's representative office in the territory and held a candlelight vigil outside the Legislative Council that China has vowed to scrap.

Amid growing signs of apathy over the future, Governor Chris Patten said it was up to Hong Kong's 6 million people to stand up for the territory's way of life.

The same day, pro-China groups held "celebratory rallies" to fight back against what they called negative publicity about the handover.

More than 400 people attended the Legislative Council rally to hear leaders of the Democratic Party, the biggest party in the chamber, warn about China's tactics.

The party chairman, Martin C.M. Lee, said: "We in Hong Kong have been promised a high degree of autonomy after 1997. What we are seeing is China getting more and more involved in Hong Kong affairs. What we are seeing is a high degree of control."

In this Tuesday's

Style



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Herald International Tribune

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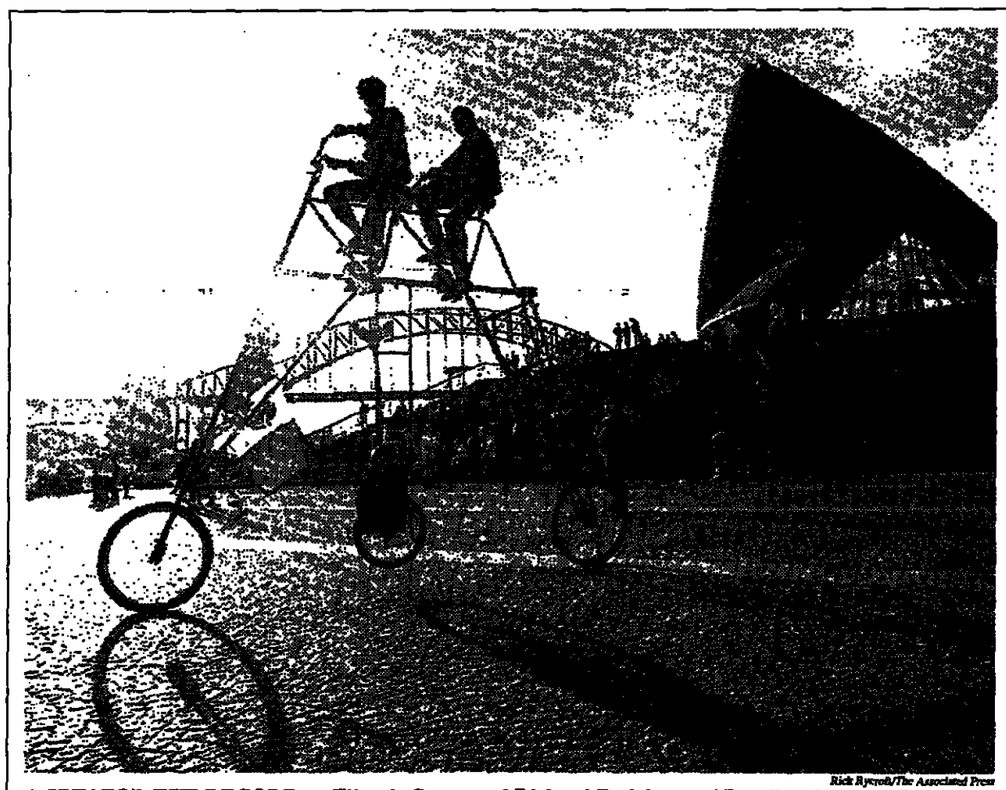
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BRIEFLY ASIA



Rick Rycroft/The Associated Press

A SPIN FOR THE RECORD — Elias de Souza and Richard Rodriguez of Brazil pedaling in Sydney on their unusual tricycle. They are circling the earth for a place in the Guinness Book of World Records.

South African Foreign Minister On 'Fact-Finding' Trip to Taiwan

TAIPEI — Fighting to keep its single most important diplomatic ally, Taiwan on Sunday welcomed Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo of South Africa, who began a three-day "fact-finding" visit to Taipei aimed at resolving Pretoria's two-China dilemma.

South Africa has long recognized Taiwan and values the economic benefits the relationship has conferred: Direct investment and aid from Taiwan is thought to run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

There are more than 350 Taiwan-owned companies in South Africa, credited with creating more than 45,000 jobs. Taiwan is South Africa's seventh-largest trading partner, with two-way trade worth $1.74 billion last year.

But since President Nelson Mandela came to office in 1994, bilateral trade between South Africa and China has rocketed to $1.33 billion last year from only $14 million in 1994. *(AFP)*

'Myanmar,' Rangoon Press Insists

RANGOON — The state-controlled press urged a ban on publications that call the country Burma rather than Myanmar, the name adopted by the government.

Calling the Southeast Asian nation Burma is an "insult," according to an article signed "Patriot" in the English-language New Light of Myanmar.

The ruling junta, known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council, announced in 1989 that Burma would henceforth be known as Myanmar and the capital, Rangoon, as Yangon.

Myanmar is the name most citizens use, feeling it represents the entire country, while Burma, the name given by British colonizers, recognizes only the ethnic Burmese. The regime rejects it and all who use it as neo-colonialist. Yangon is the way inhabitants pronounce the name of the capital city. Rangoon is a British approximation. *(AP)*

New Kabul Cabinet Is Readied

KABUL — Afghanistan's new cabinet to be headed by Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar is to be unveiled in the next two days, top officials from the coalition government said Sunday.

"President Burhanuddin Rabbani and the prime minister are due to meet very soon to discuss the final details regarding the cabinet list that has already been drawn up," said Mr. Hekmatyar's spokesman, Qaribur Rahman Saeed. "The final list should be announced in the next two days as the prime minister has a lot to do and wants to be able to get down to work right away," he added. *(AFP)*

Communist Is Tapped in India

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda picked a Communist to head the powerful Home Ministry, the government said.

Indrajit Gupta of the Communist Party of India was given the prestigious post as part of a cabinet expansion aimed at broadening the new prime minister's political base.

Mr. Gowda gave Mr. Gupta the Home Ministry portfolio despite some grumbling within the Congress (I) Party over putting a Communist in charge of the powerful intelligence agencies. Mr. Gupta and Chaturanan Mishra were the first Communists to join an Indian government since independence in 1947. Mr. Mishra was named agriculture minister. *(Reuters)*

Dalai Lama Leads Ancient Rite

TABO, India — Tens of thousands of Buddhist pilgrims and tourists gathered Sunday at a remote Himalayan monastery in northern India to watch Tibet's god-king, the Dalai Lama, perform an ancient Buddhist rite.

A baritone chant led by the Dalai Lama, accompanied by the rhythmic clash of traditional cymbals, began the Buddhist *kaalchakra*, or wheel of life, ceremony at the Tabo monastery, 1,000 years old and one of the most revered Buddhist monasteries.

"India and Tibet have an uncommon relationship and we share the Himalayan region," the Dalai Lama told the gathering.

"Preserving the rich cultural tradition as part of your heritage will become extremely important." *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Hasina Wazed, prime minister of Bangladesh, on her plans for the military: "We will build a well-trained, disciplined and skilled armed force. It will be a national force, not partisan to any party. And any kind of grouping or lobbying existing in the armed forces would be removed." *(Reuters)*

H.D. Deve Gowda, prime minister of India, on talks with Pakistan about Kashmir: "We have already told them that Jammu and Kashmir is a settled matter and we will not have it on the agenda for bilateral talks." *(Reuters)*

EUROPE

Q&A / Jaap Ramaker

Test Ban Pact Is Doable

After more than two years of hard bargaining, the 61-nation Disarmament Conference missed last week's deadline for a treaty to outlaw nuclear test explosions — mainly over India's insistence on a time-bound commitment by the five nuclear powers to scrap their atomic arsenals.

It is now up to government leaders to ponder the final compromise text worked out by Jaap Ramaker, a Dutch diplomat who is the conference chairman. With negotiators scheduled to return to Geneva for a final make-or-break effort on July 29, Robert Kroon discussed the outlook with Mr. Ramaker for the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Can this test ban pact still be salvaged?

A. I am confident that the treaty is within reach, but our self-imposed deadline has passed and we are now under great time pressure. When I took over the chair in January, I inherited a treaty text with 1,200 blanks, so by the end of May I came up with a new and complete draft. But the nuclear and nonnuclear states didn't come together.

Last week we proposed an adapted version and when that didn't work either, I once again amended the text and that's what is now going to the capitals. We now have a complete product and I hope governments will buy it. When there is so much at stake, you must strike a compromise between what is desirable and what is attainable.

Q. The U.S. and other nuclear powers have warned all along that a link between banning tests and banning nuclear weapons was a nonstarter. So why did India throw that wrench in the works last week?

A. While some non-aligned countries may sympathize with India's notions about nuclear disarmament, the Indian delegation indeed was the only one to insist on a time-bound formula for nuclear disarmament, as a condition for signing. But this is a treaty about banning test explosions, not nuclear arsenals. Nuclear disarmament is the subject of the START talks, and India's position was unacceptable to most of the nuclear powers.

So this raised the question of who should be on board for launching the test ban. The United Kingdom, Russia and China say the three threshold states — India, Pakistan and Israel — must join the five nuclear powers as the original launching states or the treaty would be meaningless.

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Q. When India opted out, Pakistan also became reluctant and that set off a chain reaction of refusals, starting with Britain and China. This led to a proposal to launch the test ban with just the five nuclear powers plus a maximum number of other signatories, in the hope that India would join later. Why didn't that work?

A. Well, this would amount to the five nuclear powers simply extending their own moratorium on test explosions. For all practical purposes, such a moratorium already exists, if we discount the Chinese plan to have one more final test before the end of the year.

What the world wants is a universal ban on nuclear test explosions for all time, because this will have a big impact on the arms race. My final proposal lists 45 countries whose ratification would be required for the pact's entry into force and that includes the three threshold states. We now have a complete test ban treaty with a good monitoring system.

From here on it is a test of political will.

Q. There is also disagreement on verification and on-site inspections in case of suspected test ban violations. Isn't that another unresolved problem?

A. There is basic agreement on the modalities for a worldwide monitoring network which will cost $150 million over the next two years to put in place and operate. Yes, there are some sensitivities on inspections and sovereign rights, but I think they can be resolved.

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Q. What is the position of the United States on all this?

A. The U.S. has been fairly relaxed about the need to rope in the three threshold states for the treaty's entry into force. Washington believes that problem will solve itself in time and that's a marked difference with Britain's position. Also, the Americans insist on solid verification procedures and will not join a test ban treaty at any price, as I understand it.

Q. So what can we expect in the few remaining weeks?

A. The test ban treaty is a pact of historic proportions. It has major implications for the security interests of the nuclear as well as threshold states. But world public opinion already sees test explosions as a thing of the past and there is massive pressure on all governments to outlaw tests once and for all.

People everywhere took to the streets in protest against the French tests in the Pacific and the recent Chinese explosion. These feelings are running high and they are universal. You don't see crowds burning buildings and demonstrating with such fervor against drug-exporting states, for instance.

A comprehensive test ban is now ready for delivery, the time for negotiations is past and we may never get this opportunity again.

In Mostar Vote, a Great Ethnic Divide

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

MOSTAR, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The elections Sunday for a single city council for the divided city of Mostar, the first postwar elections in Bosnia, were meant to be the crowning achievement of the European Union's costly effort to rebuild a Bosnian city where Serbs, Croats and Muslims could live as neighbors again.

Instead, the elections, the preliminary results of which were not expected before Monday, appeared set to ratify ethnic partition and have left many questioning the wisdom of holding nationwide elections in Bosnia scheduled for September.

In Mostar, the international community was unable to open the political debate. Muslims on the east side of the city did not campaign in the Croatian-controlled west side, because of the threat of violence. Croats never set foot on the Muslim side. And anyone who proposed a society not built along ethnic lines was silenced.

"This is a glimpse of what to expect in September when the Bosnian elections take place," said a senior official in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"While we wanted this election in Mostar to be a step toward the reunification of the city and the institution of democratic rule, it has turned out to be a farce, a game manipulated by nationalists to solidify their power and their privilege," the official added.

The campaign itself was stillborn. There were few rallies or campaign events and little public debate. Croatian nationalists, along with members of the Muslim-led Party of Democratic Action, broadcast sordid messages of hate and revenge.

The election was being supported and paid for by Mostar's temporary European Union administration, which will run the city until the end of July. It is designed to create a single city council with the same number of seats for ethnic Muslims and Croats, who will then elect one mayor.

The council is then slated to be integrated into the U.S.-brokered federation, which has so far failed to take root, between Muslim-dominated Bosnia and Croat-dominated Herzegovina.

The proportional electoral law, the only one that was finally acceptable to Muslim and Croat leaders, means that voters, who are listed on the 1991 census, will cast their ballots for party or coalition lists, rather than for individual candidates.

The 48-seat city council will reserve 16 seats for Croats, 16 for Muslims and five for Serbs, with the rest to be handed to undetermined candidates. The results, critics point out, are predetermined, with each side guaranteed its quota, based on ethnic lines.

"The only way we could finally get this election to go ahead was to rig it in such a way that the Muslim and Croat nationalists were sure to win," said the official from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is overseeing the Bosnian elections and other civilian aspects of the Dayton accord.

"It is virtually certain now that the Croats will get three municipalities and the Muslims will get three municipalities. The separate rule of east and west Mostar will continue."

The ethnic Croats, who call for unification with Zagreb, made it plain Friday that the elections would not propel them into the federation with the Muslims, with whom they fought a bitter war in 1993 and 1994.

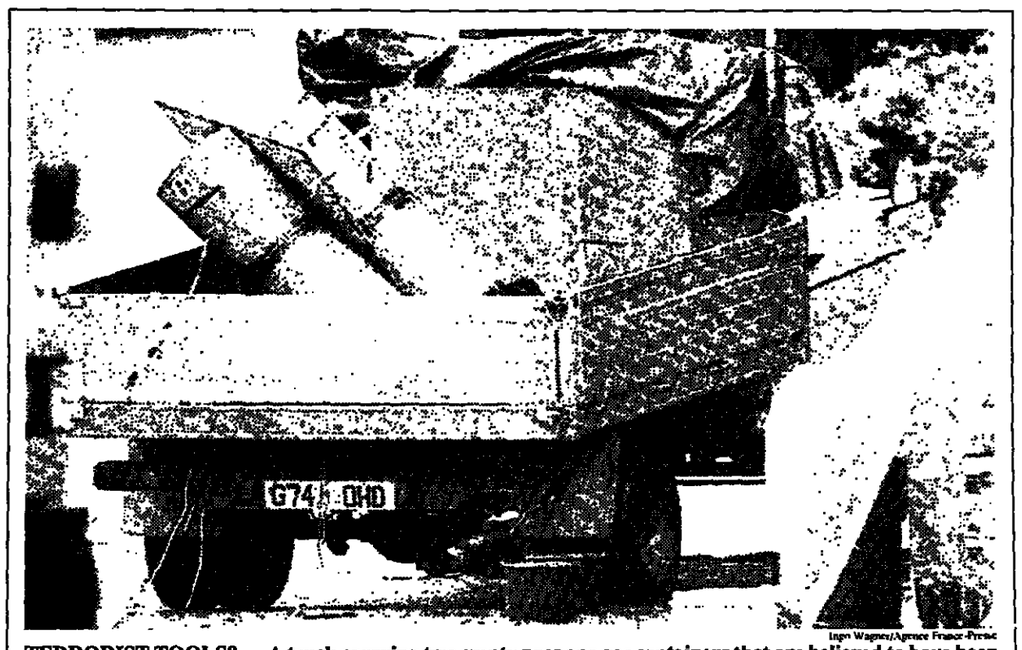
And senior Bosnian Croat leaders blithely dismissed the elections' stated goal — to unite the two groups — as irrelevant.

The mayor of west Mostar, Mijo Brajkovic, said: "In what city in Bosnia can Croatian children go to Croatian schools, freely worship in Catholic churches and feel secure? The only place left to us is Mostar. It is here that we will safeguard our culture, our language and our community. We are not about to turn Mostar over to a Muslim state."

But many European officials say they are faced now with a more immediate concern: security.

Under the election rules, Croats, Muslims and Serbs are all permitted to return from other countries and towns to their original homes to vote. For many, this will be the first visit since they were expelled, or fled, four or five years ago. Some 2,500 heavily armed NATO-led peacekeeping troops have positioned themselves at most crossroads and in armored vehicles along the former confrontation line, which slices through the center of the city.

BRIEFLY EUROPE



Ingo Wagner/Agence France-Presse

TERRORIST TOOLS? — A truck carrying two empty propane gas containers that are believed to have been used in a mortar attack on a British Army barracks Saturday in Osnabrück, Germany. No one was hurt.

EU to Maintain Cuban Contacts

ROME — The European Union will continue dialogue aimed at pushing Cuba toward democracy despite U.S. efforts to restrict foreign trade with that country, EU leaders said Sunday.

The contacts with Fidel Castro's government will also favor efforts to seek a future economic and commercial agreement with the Communist nation, said Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini of Italy.

U.S. legislation to impose economic sanctions on international companies that trade with Cuba, Iran and Libya was denounced Friday by U.S. allies at the Group of Seven summit of the world's industrial powers in Lyon. *(AP)*

Britain Calls for Terrorism Fight

LONDON — Britain called Sunday for international cooperation to fight terrorism following the bomb blast at a British Army base in Germany, thought to be the work of the Irish Republican Army.

Home Secretary Michael Howard said: "We keep our security arrangements constantly under review. But I think we will have an impetus now to improve our international arrangements."

Mr. Howard told the BBC the government would present a series of proposals, including making extradition more effective, at a Group of Seven meeting on security next month. "We have a proposal for creating centers of excellence in fighting terrorism, so countries can learn from the achievements of each other much more effectively than we do at the moment," he said. He added that Britian wanted to prevent "those who plan, incite or finance terrorism" from obtaining refugee status. *(AFP)*

Austrian Rightists Gain in Poll

VIENNA — Austria's far-right Freedom Party has won more supporters since last December's general elections, replacing the conservative People's Party as the country's second most popular grouping, a poll said on Sunday.

The Freedom Party, headed by Jörg Haider, was the only major party to have nudged ahead since the vote, the survey for Monday's edition of Profil, a public affairs magazine, said. The party commands 24 percent to 26 percent of popular support, up from 22 percent in December.

The People's Party slipped from 28 percent to from 23 to 25 percent, the poll conducted by the ISMA institute said. The Social Democrats, who govern in coalition with the People's Party, were still the strongest party, but dropped from 38 percent to from 34 to 36 percent. *(Reuters)*

Scots Favor Own Parliament

EDINBURGH — Most Scottish voters want a separate parliament with tax-raising powers, according to a survey taken after the opposition Labor Party said it would hold a referendum on the issue if elected.

A Mori poll found 66 percent wanted a Scottish parliament and only 25 percent were opposed. A smaller majority, 57 percent to 31 percent, favored a parliament with tax-raising powers. *(Reuters)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled on Monday:

DUBLIN: Meeting between the Commission and officials from Ireland, incoming holder of the EU's rotating presidency.

BRUSSELS: Yves-Thibault de Silguy, economic and monetary affairs commissioner, reports to the European Parliament on the EU summit in Florence.

Sources: AFP, Agence Europe

Turkish Islamist Leader: How Militant?

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

The man at the center of Turkey's political earthquake is considerably less militant than he was 20 years ago, but he has not abandoned his Islamic and anti-Western beliefs.

Necmettin Erbakan, the Islamic party leader who on Friday put together a coalition that made him prime minister of this resolutely secular country, has a grandfatherly manner and a broad, reassuring smile.

During the campaign leading up to a parliamentary election in December, in which his party won slightly more than 21 percent of the vote, he often plunged into crowds after speaking and spent hours shaking hands, kissing babies and listening to personal complaints.

But his winning manner is accompanied by a fervent belief that Turkey has strayed too far from its Muslim roots and become too close to Europe, Israel and the United States.

Now, Turks are wondering which Necmettin Erbakan is their new prime minister: the pragmatic reformer or the militant fundamentalist.

"Maybe he's a gentle demon," suggested Alan Makovsky, a specialist on Turkey at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

"The military effectively banned him from politics from 1980 to 1987, and since then he has decided to take a more gradualist approach," Mr. Makovsky said.

"He is softer and more personable, even though his anti-Western views are still there. He doesn't advocate imposition of Islamic law, but that may be because it's against the constitution to do that in Turkey, and he knows that his party would be banned right away if he came out and said that was his goal. So he tiptoes around it."

Mr. Erbakan used his political skills to negotiate an unlikely and even bizarre coalition with former Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, an outspoken secularist who only a few months ago asserted that her guiding principle was "no coalition with the fundamentalists."

Mrs. Ciller will serve as deputy prime minister and foreign minister. If the new government survives a confidence vote next month and manages to consolidate itself, she is to alternate with Mr. Erbakan as prime minister, with each serving for one year at a time.

In campaign speeches, Mr. Erbakan is given to sweeping pledges that rouse crowds. As he crisscrossed the country last year, he promised to join with other Muslim countries in what he described at various times as a military alliance, an economic union and a passport-free travel zone.

When he kicked off his campaign before a crowd of thousands at an Istanbul mosque, he promised "to work for a just order" and "to liberate Bosnia, Azerbaijan, Chechnya and Jerusalem."

The cabinet list that Mr. Erbakan announced after cementing his coalition suggested that the military, which is resolutely secularist, is wary. Turkey is a North Atlantic Treaty Organization country with close ties to the United States and Israel, and military officers evidently want it to remain so.

Under the coalition agreement, Mrs. Ciller's True Path party will hold the foreign affairs, defense and interior ministries, giving it control of the national security apparatus.

Mr. Erbakan's Welfare Party will control the labor, public works and agriculture ministries. They offer great opportunities for passing out patronage and thereby building a strong political base.

In addition, the Welfare Party will control the Ministry of Environment and Energy, which oversees bidding for contracts by Western oil companies. It failed in a bid for the Education Ministry, but will control the Culture Ministry, giving it the opportunity to shape people's perceptions of what it means to be Turkish.

Socialists Take Aim at French Justice Minister

Reuters

PARIS — The French justice minister, Jacques Toubon, was at the center of a political dispute Sunday, facing opposition charges of interfering in judicial inquiries concerning the mayor of Paris, Jean Tiberi.

Socialist Party leaders said they saw Mr. Toubon's influence behind a decision by the Paris public prosecutor not to investigate an ethics complaint against Mr. Tiberi for his son's use of a city-owned apartment, and the withdrawal of police officers from a search of the mayor's apartment by a top anti-corruption magistrate last Thursday.

The opposition drew a direct line between what it said was the abuse of influence by Mr. Tiberi and Jacques Chirac, who was Paris mayor before elected president in May 1995, and Prime Minister Alain Juppé, who was deputy mayor of Paris and handled its finances.

Both Mr. Chirac and Mr. Juppé came under media scrutiny last year over their use of low-rent Paris housing. Neither was charged, but Mr. Juppé preempted a judge's eviction order by moving out.

Mr. Toubon was "no longer the guardian of justice but the guardian of his friends," the Socialist Party leader, Lionel Jospin, told a party convention Sunday. "This scandalous affair is truly an affair of state."

The magistrates union, a leftist group, called Sunday for Mr. Toubon to resign, accusing him of burying sensitive cases and using the Justice Ministry as a political tool.

A Socialist Party spokesman, François Hollande, said Saturday: "Today we have striking proof that this government is more interested in stifling scandals than in the proper working of justice."

Mr. Toubon is an influential member of Mr. Chirac's center-right Gaullist party, to which Mr. Tiberi also belongs, and which is being investigated by Judge Eric Halphen for possible illegal funding.



David Giles/The Associated Press

Prince Charles meeting, from left, Frank Bruno, former boxer, and rock stars Bob Dylan and Ronnie Wood at a reception following a rock concert for the prince's charity held in London's Hyde Park.

Charles to Borrow $30 Million for Divorce

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The Prince of Wales is to offer Princess Diana a lump sum of £20 million as part of a divorce agreement, the Sunday Times reported, quoting sources close to the royal family.

Prince Charles has arranged to borrow the $30 million, and his lawyers are expected to propose the arrangement to her this week.

If Princess Diana refuses to agree to a divorce on these terms, the prince is prepared to wait until the end of next year to obtain the dissolution of the marriage, which cannot be refused after five years of separation.

He initially wanted to pay her an annual amount, but finally gave in to her insistence on a lump sum.

The prince decided to borrow the money from his estate, the Duchy of Cornwall, to avoid appearing dependent on his wealthy mother, the paper said. It added that he would pay £1.4 million a year on the loan.

In addition, Prince Charles will pay an annual sum of £500,000 to the princess's private office.

The prince receives no money from the queen's civil list, allocated by Parliament for the royal family's expenses. But annual earnings from his holdings in the Duchy Cornwall amount to £4.9 million before taxes, the Sunday Times said.

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INTERNATIONAL

Saudis Rebuffed Efforts to Improve Base Safety, U.S. General Says

IHT: July 1, 96

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Saudi authorities turned down two requests by American military commanders, most recently in March, to move a security further from the residential building that took the full force of the truck bomb explosion on Tuesday that killed 19 U.S. service members, according to the base commander.

The officers were concerned that the barrier at Khobar Towers, the American housing complex, was insufficient because it permitted vehicles to drive into an adjacent parking lot, said Brigadier General Terryl Schwalier, who is responsible for the base in his role as commander of the 4404th Air Wing.

In November and again in March, the base authorities asked the Saudi government for permission to fence off the public parking lot, a security measure that would have widened the 100-foot (40-meter) buffer area by four times, General Schwalier said.

Saudi authorities turned down the request, he said.

"The answer was, 'No, not at this time,' " the general added at an informal briefing for journalists over the weekend. "This is something we were all concerned about."

General Schwalier's disclosure adds to questions as to whether the Saudi government did enough to protect U.S. personnel following a smaller bombing in Riyadh in November that killed five Americans, amid a rash of threats against Americans by Islamic extremists.

A Saudi official said that he had no information on an American request to expand the buffer zone. But he said that security experts from both countries studied the Khobar Towers complex carefully after the November blast. He said the protective measures in place reflected shared opinion.

"The security that existed at Khobar Towers the night of the explosion was the exact level of security that was recommended by the joint team that did all the surveys," the official said.

"I find it very hard to believe that the U.S. military would say, 'Block off the parking lot' and the Saudis would say no."

As the search for the bombers continues, American investigators have located several possibly important clues in the rubble, including a blackened crankshaft and a Mercedes hubcap that came from the explosives-laden gasoline tanker, air force officials said.

The crankshaft has a serial number that might lead to the owner of the vehicle.

A Saudi official said investigators had been provided with a good description of two bomb men seen fleeing the truck by a U.S. Air Force security officer. They were said to have left the scene in an American-made white passenger car.

After the explosion, American law-enforcement officials complained to news organizations the Saudi government had not permitted agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to interrogate four Saudis arrested in the November attack, possibly as a result denying the FBI information that might have thwarted the Dhahran bombing.

The four suspects were beheaded.

American officials have avoided public criticism of Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter and a key to U.S. security strategy in the Persian Gulf.

But the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, acknowledged last week that "we may have wished that we had more" cooperation from the Saudis during the investigation into the November bombing.

■ Were Confessions Staged?

Douglas Jehl of The New York Times reported from Riyadh:

American officials do not doubt that the four Saudis who were beheaded last week were guilty of the car bombing in November. The officials do, however, believe that the defendants' public confessions were staged by Saudis, Western diplomats said.

The men, Sunni Muslims in their 20s and 30s who grew up in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, made the confessions in almost identical language and delivered them with the aid of maps and pointers.

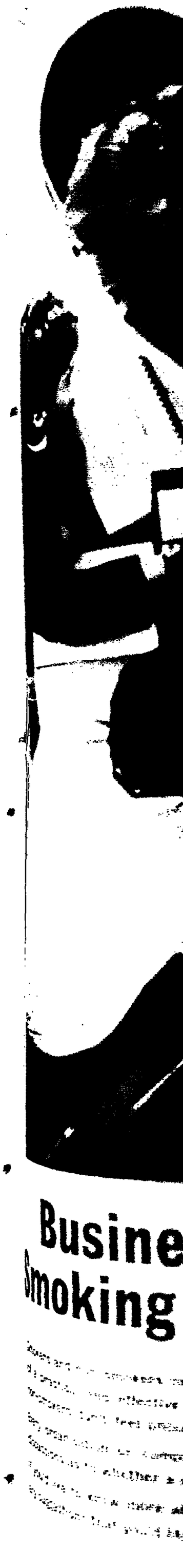
The confessions were broadcast on state television April 22 in a spectacle that one foreign diplomat described as "almost surreal."

"Our sense is that these four were definitely, very definitely, choreographed," the diplomat said of the confessions, the only part of the case made public before the execution.

A Saudi official said two FBI agents had been granted visas to travel to Saudi Arabia to interrogate the men immediately after they were arrested, before the arrests were publicly announced. The official said the agents had been satisfied with the cooperation.

But after watching the confessions and reviewing other information provided by the Saudi government, diplomats in Riyadh said a question remained — not whether the four were guilty or not guilty, but whether they had acted on their own.

"I don't doubt that these guys were guilty," a Western diplomat commented. "But I do wonder whether they were the only ones."



IRISH: *Stepping Into Gap*

Continued from Page 1

proach is what most distinguishes him from other EU leaders, and may offer the best chance of success in achieving his four priorities for Ireland's six-month EU presidency. Those priorities are:

• Putting real teeth into Europe's fight against unemployment, which continues to hover around 11 percent. Irish officials hope to win agreement on spending an extra one billion European Currency Units on major trans-European road and rail networks. They also back a controversial proposal for a general employment objective in the bloc's governing treaty, including a new EU committee to coordinate labor-market reforms across Europe.

"We have to show that employment is on the agenda in an institutional way, just like the single currency," Finance Minister Ruairi Quinn said.

• Finalizing preparations for the move to a single currency. Mr. Quinn must produce by December agreements on a new exchange-rate mechanism to link the Euro to non-participating currencies and a fiscal stability pact to limit deficit spending after 1999.

• Accelerating negotiations on the reform of EU institutions and procedures to enable the bloc to take in new members in Eastern Europe. Mr. Bruton will chair an extra summit meeting in Dublin in mid-October to jump-start the talks and seek to produce a draft treaty for the regular summit meeting in December. But Irish officials already are playing down expectations because of Prime Minister John Major's vow that Britain will resist most changes.

• Stepping up the fight against international crime and drug trafficking. Shocked by the apparent murder-for-hire of an investigative crime reporter last Wednesday, Mr. Bruton said he will push for stiff, uniform policies on sentencing of drug traffickers and policing of external EU frontiers.

Although technically separate, all four priorities are closely intermingled. Europe needs economic growth and more jobs to sustain support for a single currency, while the fulfillment of monetary union is a necessary prerequisite for taking any further steps toward integration.

Prospects on all fronts continue to be overshadowed by the specter of a bitter British election campaign in which Mr. Major intends to turn Europe into the battleground. While resisting most proposed EU reforms, Mr. Major has endorsed the call for a draft treaty to be readied by December in order to campaign against them, and portray the opposition Labor Party as too willing to sacrifice Britain's interests within Europe.

The Irish foreign minister, Richard Spring, said, "In a perfect world, I wouldn't want a UK election" in the middle of the EU reform negotiations.

But Irish officials insist they will provide positive leadership because EU membership has boosted Ireland with aid and trade and ended a historical dependence on ties with Britain.

The governor of the Irish central bank, Maurice O'Connell, said: "Being in Europe has opened up horizons for us. We are the most enthusiastic of Europeans right now."



Paul J. Richards/Agence France-Presse

President Bill Clinton brushing an insect out of his eye during a press conference after the close of the Group of Seven summit in Lyon.

Look Who Stole the G-7 Limelight

Most of Europe Seems to Be Rooting for 2d Clinton Term

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — In Tokyo three years ago, President Bill Clinton was scorned as an indecisive greenhorn. In Naples the following year, he was mocked as a shallow politician who would rather be loved than feared. And in Halifax, Canada, last year, he was upstaged by President Jacques Chirac of France when he demanded tougher action by the West in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

But at this year's gathering in Lyon of leaders from the Group of Seven major industrial democracies, Mr. Clinton emerged as the most dominant figure. While his peers struggled with dismal approval ratings and record joblessness, Mr. Clinton stole the limelight by promoting a more vigorous crusade against terrorism and touting the United States' stellar economic performance.

As the summit meeting played itself out, it became clear, according to officials from every participating country, that all G-7 governments, with the possible exception of Britain, appear to be rooting strongly for a second Clinton administration.

The officials explained the consensus in both positive and negative terms. They were bullish on a Clinton who would be liberated from electoral considerations over the next four years. And they were bearish about seeing the White House captured by a Republican Party that is seen abroad as isolationist and prone to ignore allied interests in pursuit of an ideology of "America first."

"Experience has taught us that an American president acts with greater wisdom in a second term," a French diplomat said. "He doesn't have to make political gestures just to please voters, so he can concentrate on making his mark in history."

Aides to Mr. Chirac, whose term runs until 2002, decided before the meeting to project an image that he and Mr. Clinton were nurturing a special partnership that would make a profound impact as the world enters the 21st century.

Mr. Clinton says he is developing a taste for these international gatherings. He readily admits being far more comfortable after three years in office, especially now that the U.S. record in foreign and economic policy has improved.

"When I attended my first G-7 meeting in Tokyo three years ago, the United States was not in a strong position to lead," Mr. Clinton said in his weekly radio address. "Our partners said instead of telling us what to do, you should get your own house in order."

But now the tables have turned, he said, adding that he was "gratified to hear our partners praise the strength of our economy."

While Europe wallows in recession and suffers the highest unemployment rates in five decades, the United States boasts of having slashed its budget deficit in half and created nearly 10 million jobs over the past three years.

While Mr. Chirac appears to have established the strongest rapport with Mr. Clinton, other leaders seem pleased with Mr. Clinton's lead in the polls and the prospect of a second term.

After some discomfort with waffling on foreign policy during Mr. Clinton's first two years, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany has been impressed by his learning curve, officials said.

"Kohl felt a special kinship with former president George Bush because of what he did for German unification, but he sees Clinton as someone who bounces back from his mistakes," a German diplomat said. Mr. Kohl and Mr. Clinton share a common vision that the main task facing the West over the next four years is to find a way to reconcile the expansion of NATO to the East with a more stable relationship with Russia.

Prime Minister Romano Prodi of Italy also has become a Clinton fan, Italian diplomats said, not least because the United States maintained a prudent neutrality during the recent election campaign that brought to power Italy's first leftist government since World War II.

Japanese officials said Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, also a newcomer, was pleased with his working relationship with Mr. Clinton so far despite the prickliness of trade disputes between their two countries. They said he was impressed by Mr. Clinton's grasp of trade issues during their meeting and said that augured well for progress in the future.

Only Prime Minister John Major of Britain seems to harbor some lingering irritation with Mr. Clinton. U.S. and British officials acknowledge that their relations got off to a bad start with allegations that, during the 1992 campaign, London assisted the Bush side by rummaging through Mr. Clinton's past life as a student at Oxford.

Washington's warm reception for the Labor Party leader, Tony Blair, who is running far ahead of Mr. Major in polls and could replace him in elections due by next year, only heightened the distrust between the Democratic administration and the Tory government.

G-7: *The Economic Summit Conference in Lyon Produces Tons of Paper, but Precious Few Real Decisions Emerge*

Continued from Page 1

whom wanted to be quoted by name, admitted that the rather prudent approach at Lyon was influenced by prospective elections in four countries.

President Bill Clinton, as the leader of the world's most economically successful democracy, undoubtedly had the most to crow about.

And in an election year he was not shy about playing that up for the folks back home.

In the wake of the Dhahran bombing, Mr. Clinton's push for a 40-point list of recommendations against terrorism, and his success at winning the sympathy and solidarity of his G-7 colleagues, was also good politics.

So good, in fact, were the American president's political instincts that a few sardonic European officials were heard muttering at Lyon about how the 40 points were nothing new, were scheduled for release anyway, were in fact only partly aimed at terrorism, and were being politically "recycled" by the American leader.

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan, meanwhile, put in a good performance in his first appearance since being named prime minister.

And while members of his delegation spoke out against doing a deal to renew a computer chip trade deal with Washington, Mr. Hashimoto was smooth, cautiously optimistic and otherwise low-key on this and other matters.

He was reported to have confided to Mr. Clinton and other G-7 colleagues that he would likely call an election before the end of this year, which was a good reason to stay above the fray at Lyon.

Although the Lyon agenda was heavy on political talks, and mainly because President Boris N. Yeltsin was scheduled to be there just days ahead of the presidential runoff election, the Russian leader thought it better politics to stay in Moscow.

Without Mr. Yeltsin the whole event seemed rather pale, but the G-7 leaders did their best to lavish attention on Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin instead.

Prime Minister John Major, rarely a heavyweight player in the G-7 environment at the best of times, seemed even more subdued and noncommittal this time.

Most of his peers are privately convinced that he will lose the next British election and that they will welcome Mr. Major's successor —Tony Blair, the Labor Party leader — to next year's G-7 summit in Denver.

Britain's main contribution this year, apart from joining in the chorus condemning terrorism, was to oppose the idea of asking the World Trade Organization's high-level meeting in Singapore next December to discuss links between trade and labor standards. This resulted in the issue being downplayed in the final communiqué.

Mr. Major also played a politically self-serving role in reinforcing the European Union's criticism of U.S. legislation that would impose sanctions on companies that do business with Cuba, Iran or Libya.

And that gave rise to Mr. Clinton's only setback, a mild scolding couched in obscure diplomatic language in the economic communiqué.

Germany's Helmut Kohl, meanwhile, seemed preoccupied with the homefront as well, where he is currently waging the battle of his political career as he struggles to push through his beloved single currency project in the face of near-record unemployment and an unpopular plan to slash public spending smack in the middle of near-recession.

Mr. Kohl was thus uncharacteristically low-profile as well, and his finance minister, Theo Waigel, did not even come to the summit. The explanation given by Mr. Kohl's aides was that Mr. Waigel's plane had broken down.

Only Jacques Chirac, in partnership with Mr. Clinton, seemed able to rise above his domestic political travails and play the statesman, although the French leader could not resist the temptation to warn against the dangers of globalization. In a France, with unemployment up to 12.3 percent, warning about economic threats from abroad also makes for good politics.

Museveni Party Leads in Uganda

Reuters

KAMPALA, Uganda — Supporters of President Yoweri Museveni's "no party" politics will have an easy majority in a new assembly, results from parliamentary elections made clear on Sunday.

With more than 90 percent of results announced, political analysts said Mr. Museveni's backers had taken 140 of the 180 seats in the 276-seat assembly so far declared from Thursday's poll and were likely to win most of those remaining.

No violence was reported at the polling places — which marked the return of Uganda — a country best remembered by many for the bloody rule of Idi Amin — to democracy after 20 years of strife and dictatorship.

Political party activities have been banned since 1986 when Mr. Museveni took power.

A referendum is due to be held to determine their fate in the year 2000.

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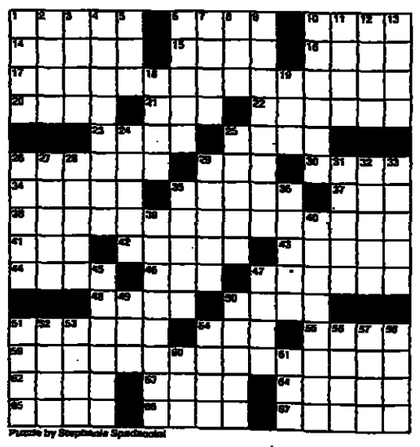
1 Fixed up again
6 Highest point
10 Off-base, unofficially
14 Solo
15 Cajole
16 Venus de ——
17 Worthless types
20 "Your excellency"
21 Tell a whopper
22 Bob Marley's *music*
23 Fed lines to
25 Late-night schmoozer Jay
26 Recovered consciousness
29 Total
30 Dateless
34 "—— you ready yet?"
35 Straitlaced
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41 Singleton
42 Horse holders
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6 Bitter
7 Dairy Queen order
8 Long March leader
9 In —— (near death)
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24 Say
25 Hawaiian cookouts
26 Explorer Sebastian
27 Meadowlands ——
28 *It may have* quarters downtown
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31 Brief and to the point
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33 Stares open-mouthed
35 Blues singer Bessie
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40 *Skinflint*
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61 Early broadcasting inits.

Solution to Puzzle of June 28

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Puzzle by Stephanie Spadaccini

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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Lebed's Dark Side

Former General Alexander I. Lebed, a rising figure in Russian politics, last week gave the world a view of that side of his character that has long made him unpalatable to Russian liberals. Speaking to an assembly of "patriots" — which in Russia these days too often means intolerant xenophobes — he vowed to rid the country of foreign religions, including Mormonism, which he termed "mold and scum." He listed the three traditional religions of Russia as Orthodox Christianity, Buddhism and Islam, pointedly omitting Judaism. When a Cossack arose and asked a question in a deferential manner, Mr. Lebed said: "You say you are a Cossack. Why do you speak like a Jew?"

No one should need reminding that Jews have been a part of Russia for centuries and remain so today — nor that anti-Semitism has a tradition almost as long. Mr. Lebed, who finished third in recent presidential voting, has now joined the campaign team of President Boris N. Yeltsin, who faces a runoff against the Communist party's Gennadi Zyuganov on Wednesday.

The strategy of the newly combined Yeltsin-Lebed team is evidently to go for the "patriotic" voters who shunned Mr. Yeltsin in the first round. But the tactic of inflaming prejudice is worrisome. The Yeltsin era has not been a bad time for Russia's Jews (the dark-skinned peoples of the Caucasus have come in for more abuse) and he has spoken out for tolerance, in contrast to Soviet leaders. But Mr. Lebed's comments are not the only worrying sign of a recent change. The Jewish Agency, a quasi-official Israeli organization that helps Jews emigrate and provides social and cultural services to those who choose to stay, has seen its offices closed and its work impeded by the Foreign Ministry.

The world is watching for clues to what kind of Russia will emerge from the presidential election. The anti-Semitism and intolerance of many of Mr. Zyuganov's backers are well known. It would be a deep disappointment to see Mr. Yeltsin allow some in his camp to ladle out the same poison.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

End the Excuses

Defense Secretary William J. Perry has announced steps to protect American military personnel in Saudi Arabia — including a wider perimeter around the housing complex that was bombed last week, killing 19 American servicemen. His announcement came at the end of a week in which the Pentagon refused to concede that its security precautions were wholly inadequate and offered one unconvincing and contemptible excuse after another.

To declare, as America's top military officers did, that there was no way to expect a truck bombing with the explosive power of last week's attack is nonsense. To appreciate the importance of insisting on a defense against extremely powerful truck bombings, all they had to do was look at the White House.

A year ago, after the Oklahoma City bombing, the White House closed part of Pennsylvania Avenue to protect the president from large truck bombs. The distance from the White House to Pennsylvania Avenue is about 100 yards (92 meters). The distance from the Dhahran housing to the lightly secured park where a truck bomb exploded on Tuesday was about 35 yards. If the Secret Service realized that the White House perimeter was insufficient, why did the Pentagon settle for less protection for hundreds of American servicemen in Saudi Arabia?

That is only one of many questions the civilian and military leadership of the Pentagon must answer, not just for families that lost husbands, fathers, sons and brothers in the bombing but also for a country tired of lame excuses from the Pentagon about its fatal security lapses in the Mideast. Yes, terrorism is impossible to prevent altogether, but there is a great deal that should have been done.

The history of attacks against American installations in the Middle East fairly shouts a simple but neglected lesson: the bombs get bigger each time, and the defenses erected after one bombing always prove inadequate to defend against the next.

The security failure in Dhahran looks similar to the security breakdown in Beirut 13 years ago, when a truck bombing of a U.S. Marine barracks killed 241 servicemen. In that case, the Pentagon inexplicably rated terrorism a secondary threat, even though the American Embassy in Beirut had been blown up by a truck bomb six months earlier. As a result, a terrorist easily smashed through the flimsy defenses with a bomb-laden truck.

The Pentagon said then, as it did last week, that the method of attack was novel and could not have been expected. That will not wash. After the Oklahoma City bombing, it did not take a physicist to realize that a 35-yard buffer zone was not enough to absorb the explosive force of a large truck bomb. Ignoring the escalating pattern of Middle East terrorism, the Pentagon designed a defense in Dhahran that might have worked in Beirut or in Riyadh last November, when the bombing of an American-run military compound killed five Americans, and placed barricades around the compound to block access by a truck. But it failed to extend this secured perimeter far enough from the buildings.

It is fine and fair for American officials to complain about a lack of Saudi cooperation in investigating terrorist threats in the kingdom and in setting up defense barriers at the Dhahran housing complex. American forces in Saudi Arabia are clearly constrained by the monarchy's sensitivity about their presence. But that cannot excuse any inadequacy in Pentagon security planning.

The investigation announced on Saturday by the White House and Defense Department must be full and exacting, and Congress must exercise independent oversight. Those found responsible for the inadequate defense should be disciplined or dismissed.

Mr. Perry's promise to take new precautions is welcome but late. Too many Americans have paid the price for incompetence with their lives.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Foolish Flight

This is about a harrowing flight that never should have taken off from National Airport in Washington during a fierce storm a week ago. Because of a foolhardy cockpit decision to proceed in a crosswind gusting up to 50 miles (80 kilometers) an hour, the plane, with 111 passengers and a crew of seven, came perilously close to what could have been a disaster. USAir Shuttle, which is separate from USAir but has a working arrangement with the larger airline, has grounded the pilot and cockpit crew. An investigation may provide more details, but there is no question that the decision to take off was inexcusable.

There was a close call even as Flight 6500 was moving down the runway on takeoff: A sharp downdraft apparently slammed down a wing of the Boeing 727, damaging a light on the runway. But what was the pilot of this plane thinking in even beginning this flight, given these circumstances?

At 5 P.M., the airport authority received a warning of severe weather from the National Weather Service. Within two minutes, the authority notified the tower, all airlines and any other personnel listening. That's the limit of responsibility of any airport authority in such circumstances. The tower, operated by the Federal Aviation Administration, makes decisions about traffic; the airline crews also can decide not to go. At least two other flights ahead informed the controllers that they were unwilling to take off. But at 5:14, the shuttle crew decided to go ahead and risk it. Less than five minutes later, the controllers evacuated the tower — in effect a decision to stop all traffic — because of a tornado and fierce thunderstorms.

Officials did not wait for an investigation to ground the crew of Flight 6500. Terry Hallcom, president and chief executive of the shuttle company, said in a Washington Times account while the company didn't know "all the details" about the flight, including why a wingtip on the plane was damaged, it was important to note that "the captain makes the final decision whether to take off or not."

It was a terrible decision of a kind that every airline serving the public must do its utmost to prevent.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

For Hong Kong, a Bleak Future Under Beijing

By Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, David Newman and Alvin Rabushka

HONG KONG — A year from today, on July 1, 1997, two red flags will fly over Hong Kong — one with the five yellow stars of China, the other with the single bauhinia flower of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The lowering of the British flag on 30 June will represent the formal transfer of sovereignty over the territory to Beijing and end 155 years of British administration.

The Hong Kong special administrative region is supposed to be governed by China's Basic Law, which promises the people of the territory a high degree of autonomy for the next 50 years. Unfortunately, the devil of Hong Kong's future is in the details. Autonomy is a vague concept and can mean different things to different people. But we know enough about the way China operates to predict the following developments with a degree of certainty:

- Hong Kong's economy will more and more be controlled by a mainland that will impose tighter and tighter restrictions. That means Hong Kong will stagnate while Chinese cities like Shenzhen and Guangzhou continue to grow. Foreign companies here will be induced to move inland. All companies in Hong Kong, local as well as foreign, will suffer under the weight of corruption and unfair competition from mainland companies.
- On the political front, Hong Kong's executive and legislative councils will run into the reality that neither will be able to exercise any independent action. While political parties will continue to exist, the electoral system will be rigged.
- Hong Kong's courts will try to maintain their independence and may be able to do so in commercial cases. But the idea of Hong Kong courts enforcing judicial decisions of mainland courts or mainland courts enforcing the decisions of Hong Kong courts should worry business executives and investors, whose assets could be at risk to arbitrary rulings. Some hope that China will improve its own legal system or that the international community can pressure Beijing to preserve the rule of law in Hong Kong. Such hope is misplaced. When it comes up against China's doctrine of sovereignty and the interests of the Chinese Communist Party, international pressure will fail.
- The ability of the Cantonese-speaking population of Hong Kong to work in English will decline as more and more of them adopt China's official dialect, Mandarin, as their second language. As a result, Hong Kong's international orientation will diminish as its people rely on mainland movies, magazines, television and newspapers. Yet as Hong Kong looks to China, China will continue to focus on the West. Increasingly, Hong Kong's international businesses will depend on mainland Chinese to fill positions requiring English-language skills.
- Basic freedoms and rights in Hong Kong are as likely to be surrendered as taken. Many Hong Kong Chinese, anticipating what their future masters want, are already showing how they will behave. Academic freedom is all but gone already. While freedom of religion is supposed to be protected by the Basic Law, religious groups will "consult" with Chinese officials before scheduling significant meetings, to avoid offense.
- The Hong Kong dollar, which is pegged to the U.S. dollar, may not be able to withstand the transition to mainland rule. Two currencies are an inherently unstable arrangement for one country. Full convertibility and unrestricted capital movements are not the hallmarks of any Communist country, including China. Moreover, banks in Hong Kong will no longer be able to count on support from the Bank of England and the U.S. Federal Reserve Board as lenders of last resort in the event of a run on the banking system.

Hong Kong faces a rocky road ahead. It will inevitably become embroiled in the political competition for control of China. Victims of that competition will be the free press, academic freedom, open and fair elections, and at least part of the free market. A powerful coalition of hard-line Communists, corrupt military officers and greedy regional elites will erode Hong Kong's autonomy.

While Hong Kong will not be as tightly controlled as the rest of China, it will not longer be the place it has been for the past half century. The political and economic landscape will be marred by uncertainty, cronyism, lost freedoms and increased corruption.

It is a bleak outlook for what is widely regarded today as the world's best example of a free-market economy.

Mr. Bueno de Mesquita and Mr. Rabushka are senior fellows at Stanford University's Hoover Institution. Mr. Newman is a senior lecturer at Hong Kong's Lignan College. They are co-authors of "Red Flag Over Hong Kong" and contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

A Court Ruling Pushes the Rear Guard Into Modern Times

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — It was The Case of the Last Bastion.

By any reckoning, the Virginia Military Institute was at the very rear of the rear guard. When other public colleges in Virginia went coed, the institute resisted. While other military academies admitted women and saw them thrive, it refused.

No stranger to lost causes, the school that sent its boys out to fight the Yankees in the Civil War was, along with The Citadel, the last publicly financed military college in the United States to refuse admission to women. But no longer.

Women will change an all-male school. That's good.

I visited the spartan, neo-Gothic grounds of the institute six years ago, when T-shirts first screamed "Better Dead Than Coed." Even then, the college seemed less a threat to women's rights than an anachronism.

The gentlemanly commandant defended the famous "rat line" and the ritual abuse called "adversative training" as if it were an endangered species. He used words like "diversity" and "equality" in ways that were oddly familiar and utterly outlandish. He talked about "diversity of institutions" and "equality among men," values that would, he said, be destroyed by the equality of women and their presence at his school.

During the intervening years, as this case made its way to the Supreme Court, the institute's lawyers tested every revisionist argument in the gender book, new and neo, in defense of the all-male status quo.

At times they sounded like the presidents of women's colleges like Smith or Wellesley, singing the benefits of single-sex education, evoking the arguments of the avant-garde to defend the rear guard. At other times they sounded like pop psychologists assuring us that men are from Mars, women are from Venus.

In a last-ditch effort, Virginia established a "separate but equal" program for women at nearby Mary Baldwin College. Men, they "explained," thrive through "adversative training"; women through "cooperate training." An appeals court judge went positively lyrical, if not loony, writing "If VMI marches to the beat of a drum, then Mary Baldwin marches to the melody of a fife and when the march is over both will have arrived at the same destination."

But last Wednesday, the U.S. Supreme Court called a different tune. Pop psychologists may say that we come from different planets, but the court says Americans of both sexes are governed by the same constitution.

Writing for the majority with the clarity and sense of history that has marked her career, Ruth Bader Ginsburg described the Mary Baldwin program not as an "equal" but as a "pale shadow" of the military institute's. She wrote that we cannot use stereotypes — "generalizations about the way women are" — as a justification for excluding all women. The court ruled, again and forcefully, that the state had to provide equal protection for men and women.

What happens now to the last bastion, this institutional endangered species?

In 1990, the cadet guiding me around the barren barracks asked me his trick question: "Would women change VMI?" I answered, "Of course" and he seemed surprised. Others who favored admitting women had told him that women would simply slip into the existing rat line.

I have no doubt that there are some women who will find this "adversative training," this bonding through harassment, appealing, just as there are women who choose boot camp. Even among men, the institute appeals to such a small subset that the school accepts 75 percent of its applicants.

But I also don't hesitate to say that women will change the college. Change is after all the point.

Have we forgotten that laws against discrimination were meant to alter the status quo? Once, the institute was all-white. The first blacks arrived in 1968. Shortly thereafter, the college stopped playing "Dixie" on parade. Now Justice Clarence Thomas's son is part of the VMI "tradition."

There was no more reason to save the snail darter of sex discrimination than to save the last Jim Crow of apartheid. But there is a difference between extinction and evolution.

If the institute remains a public college dedicated to the producing "citizen-soldiers," then, as Justice Ginsburg wrote, "surely that goal is great enough to accommodate women." And just as surely, you can count on it, those women will become part of the new tradition.

The Boston Globe.

Needlessly Destroying a Tradition

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — 'Twas a famous victory women won last week. The Supreme Court gave them the right to enroll in an educational institution that will essentially cease to exist the moment they enter it.

Virginia Military Institute's men-only admission policy was put on a path to extinction 14 years ago when the Court held that men denied admission to Mississippi University for Women's nursing program were denied what the Constitution promises, "equal protection of the laws." After the Court's ruling against the Virginia Military Institute's male-only admissions policy, it is probable that all single-sex public education has been put on the path to extinction. So perhaps have all private single-sex institutions of higher education that receive significant government aid.

In the hands of any willful Supreme Court, the logic may forbid single-sex classes or sports teams in public schools, and government support for such single-sex programs as shelters for battered women and boot camps for young male offenders. What else? We will know when our robed masters tell us what single-sex programs have "exceedingly persuasive" justifications. The Virginia ruling establishes that vacuity as the judiciary's latest "standard."

The institute, one of Virginia's 15 publicly supported colleges and universities, enrolls just 1,300 of the 160,000 students in the state's public higher education system. It features an "adversative" education system emphasizing physical rigor, mental stress, military etiquette, absence of privacy and minute regulation of behavior. Virginia's effort to shield the institute from the "equal protection" challenge by creating at a women's college an analogous program for women was inherently implausible.

Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, writing for the court, sought to portray the ruling as narrow by emphasizing VMI's uniqueness — its special prestige and its origins in 1839 in a context of male chauvinist stereotypes about women. Purging society of unacceptable stereotypes is the point of the court's ruling. The court engaged less in construing the Constitution than in what is called "consciousness-raising."

Justice Antonin Scalia, dissenting, said the majority believed, against considerable evidence, that no substantial educational value was served by all-male military academies. He said inherently ambiguous constitutional texts such as the equal protection guarantee should be construed in ways that reflect respect for "constant and unbroken national traditions" such as educational diversity that includes some single-sex schools, including male-only military schools.

He noted that the majority criticized the "fixed notions" of our forebears regarding women's education, but that the majority favors its own notions so fixedly that it fixes them as constitutional mandates. He notes that the majority faults the "closed-mindedness" of our forebears regarding women, but the majority wields judicial power to abort the system of democratic persuasion by which the public's mind is kept open, and changed:

"That system is destroyed if the smug assurances of each age are removed from the democratic process and written into the Constitution. So to counterbalance the court's criticism of our ancestors, let me say a word in their praise: they left us free to change. The same cannot be said of this most illiberal court, which has embarked on a course of inscribing one after another of the current preferences of the society (and in some cases only the countermajoritarian preferences of the society's law-trained elite) into our Basic Law."

Earlier this year The New Republic's Jeffrey Rosen interviewed the institute's superintendent, General Josiah Bunting 3d, who lamented, "Our opponents aren't even trying to see this institution as it really is."

Mr. Rosen wrote that "almost everyone concedes" that women will never benefit from the institute's distinctive virtues because with the admission of women, that institute "will no longer exist." Or as General Bunting said, "This is everything that is good in our culture, and it's going to change irretrievably if they bring in women."

The people most pleased by the court's killing of the institution for which General Bunting mourns are people who describe themselves as defenders of "diversity" and "choice."

Washington Post Writers Group.

Rwandans Despair of Justice for the Leaders of Genocide

By Philip Gourevitch

NEW YORK — A few weeks ago, at a garden cafe in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, a businessman stopped by my table to greet Gérard Gahima, the deputy justice minister.

"How's business?" Mr. Gahima asked him. "Not bad," the man said. "How's justice?"

Mr. Gahima shook his head. "Not so good," he said. When we were alone, he put it more bluntly: "After genocide, justice is impossible."

It's true: The crimes committed against humanity in 1994 in Rwanda can never be fully punished. In 100 days, members of the Hutu majority, bent on exterminating the Tutsi minority, murdered at least 800,000 people. Tens of thousands more were raped or wounded. Nobody knows how many people took part.

"The majority of the people in this country," Mr. Gahima said. But, he added, "You cannot put all the people who committed these atrocities to death or in prison."

So what can be done? Nearly 76,000 people — accused, often summarily, of participation in genocide — have been packed into Rwanda's jails. None have been brought to trial.

The government has proposed a law to deal with these suspects, reserving capital punishment for the masterminds of the slaughter, but even if it passes, a problem remains. The leaders of the genocide have fled into exile, beyond the reach of Rwandan justice. That is why the United Nations created a war crimes tribunal for Rwanda.

The Rwanda tribunal is to prosecute the fugitive masterminds described in Rwanda's proposed law. But the tribunal does not appear to be helping Rwanda's quest for justice. The tribunal's courtrooms and prisons are not in Rwanda but in so-called neutral territory, in Arusha, Tanzania. And it is not empowered to seek the death penalty.

To the Rwandan government, these arrangements are an insult. Nazi war criminals were tried in Nuremberg and Japanese war criminals in Tokyo, for maximum impact on their societies — and the convicted faced execution.

What's more, the tribunal has frustrated Rwandan efforts to extradite suspects. Two months ago, Cameroon arrested 12 Rwandan suspects, including Colonel Théoneste Bagosora, the purported military mastermind of the genocide — Rwanda's counterpart to Bosnia's Ratko Mladic. Colonel Bagosora is accused of ordering the execution of 10 UN peacekeepers from Belgium.

Belgium had already issued an international warrant for him, and after his arrest, so did Rwanda. But the tribunal, which has yet to indict the colonel, claims "universal jurisdiction." So he remains in Cameroon, in legal limbo.

Each time the tribunal obstructs Rwanda's efforts, hearts harden in Kigali.

"The Rwandan people know this is the same international community that stood by and watched them get killed," Mr. Gahima said. "It makes it harder to forgive the ordinary people if we don't have the leaders here to be tried in Rwandan courts before the Rwandan people according to Rwandan law."

So far, the tribunal holds only three suspects, and trials will not begin before September. That leaves plenty of time for the tribunal to move its proceedings to Kigali or, better yet, to hand over its prisoners to Rwanda.

The author, a contributing editor at The Forward, wrote this for The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Broglie Article

LONDON — The *Times*, in a leader on the Duc de Broglie's article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, says: "It is impossible to imagine that the other European Powers — which have recently encouraged England to do her duty as the protector of Egypt in the Soudan — would agree, at the suggestion of France, to impede us in the performance of a task we have undertaken with their approval... The value of the paper lies in the fact that it lays them [considerations] in a clear and dispassionate manner before thoughtful Frenchmen."

1921: War State Ends

WASHINGTON —Peace between the United States and Germany is a matter of hours, since the House to-day [June 30] passed the conference report on the Porter Peace Resolution. This measure will put an end to the state of war between the United States and Germany. It will now go to the Senate where it is expected to pass shortly. President Harding will then get the measure for signature.

1946: Leader Taken

BATAVIA — The Indonesian Nationalist radio at Jogjakarta announced that Sutan Sjahrir, Indonesian Republican Prime Minister, was taken from his hotel at Soerakarta on Thursday night [June 27] by armed men. Taken with Sjahrir were the Republican Social Affairs Minister and the officer in charge of the air evacuation of Dutch internees. Indonesian officials said they were "completely bewildered by the news" and were vainly trying to communicate by telephone and telegraph with Jogjakarta. Dutch authorities feared the incident might halt the evacuation of Netherland internees from the interior.

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LANGUAGE

Watch Out for Who and Whom, But Don't Overdo It

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Trust is hot. Even the most contrarian pundit agrees that this presidential election will be decided on which candidate is most trusted by the voters.

At an April 15 rally outside Philadelphia, Bob Dole put it this way: "If something happened along the route and you had to leave your children with Bob Dole or Bill Clinton, I think you'd probably leave your children with Bob Dole. ... It all boils down to, *Who* do you trust?"

In his riposte, Bill Clinton told a dinner of White House correspondents in May: "Let's say that you were going on vacation for a couple of weeks — *who* do you trust to water your plants — Bob Dole or Bill Clinton? ... You go home tonight, and you decide to order a pizza — *who* do you trust to select the toppings?"

Because the non-partisan rigor of this language column is a wonder to behold, no position is here taken on the puissance of the original Dole thrust or the quality of derision in the Clinton counterthrust. This is my *biennial* (that's every second year; *biannual* is twice a year) item about the persnickety *who*/*whom*.

Is it *who* do you trust or *whom* do you trust?

That's easy: because *who* is nominative and *whom* is objective, and the sentence parses as you/trust/the object, then it should be you/trust/him, or *whom*, not he or *who*. Thus the correct question should be "*Whom* do you trust?"

Say wha'? That's the sort of advice you get from a person whose icy secretary says: "*Whom should I* say is calling?" We are faced here with what grammarians as renowned as Henry Fowler and Otto Jespersen discussed as "the hypercorrect *whom*."

Whom has its place in current usage. As the object of a preposition, *whom* not only is right but also feels right, as in "For *Whom* the Bell Tolls." Similarly, "To *Whom* It May Concern" is natural; "To *Who*" would be anathema to a native speaker. *Whom* also feels right in "the one *whom* we feared," not "the one who we fear" (unless more is added: "He is the one *who* we feared would win the election").

But at the beginning of a sentence, *whom* comes across as an affectation.

In politics, formality went out with neckties, and what is comfortable to the listener's ear is to be preferred in address. *Whoever* the coming election favors will begin his sentences with *who* — despite the correctness of *whomever* in that instance — and he will thank *whomever* he wants for pointing this out.

Therefore, the time has come to provide a corollary to Safire's Law, which is "Whenever *whom* is correct, recast the sentence."

The corollary is "*Who* begins a sentence with *whom* will never be elected president of anything." (In that sentence, *who* is nominative, or substantive, or subjective — pick one; they all mean the same — and is right in its own right, not just because it comes at the beginning.)

Who do you trust? On this, trust me, than *whom* there is none more contemptuous of pandering.

□

"Labor is talking the *ish*," said Benjamin Netanyahu in his campaign to become prime minister in Israel, "and we're talking the issues." That was a bilingual pun. *Ish* means "the man" in Hebrew; Netanyahu was saying that his opponents were turning away from the issues of the campaign in order to concentrate on him as an individual, as an *ish*.

A few years ago, after making a mistake that seemed to cast scorn on a former colleague, I admitted to a *Schadenfreudean* slip. That was a play on the German *Schadenfreude*, "guiltily taking pleasure in the suffering of friends," and *Freudian slip*, "a mistake revealing subconscious attitudes," based on teachings of Sigmund Freud, the one-man Prozac of his day.

With bilingualism on the rise, are bilingual puns increasing? Lexicographic Irregulars are urged to send examples to Punmeister, The New York Times, 1627 Eye Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

□

The Economist magazine considered the impending issuance of a lengthy report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and warmly welcomed it as "two thousand pages of *bumf*."

"Is The Economist playing a little joke?" asks Marjorie Pastel Martin, of Westport, Connecticut. "The pronunciation is very awkward."

My first thought was that *bumf* was a recent derivation from *bomfog*, an Americanism meaning "bombast, bloviation, empty talk," rooted in an acronym used by reporters covering Governor Nelson Rockefeller, who liked to use the expression "brotherhood of Man, fatherhood of God."

In an 1889 dictionary of slang by Barrère and Leland, however, the word is described as schoolboys' slang and defined as "paper. ... A *bumf-hunt* is a paper-chase."

The Oxford English Dictionary supplement provides an up-to-date definition and a grittier etymology. *Bumf*, also spelled *bumph*, is "toilet-paper" (which Americans have euphemized to *toilet tissue*, and further to *facial tissue*; *down the toilet* has gone *down the drain*).

In 1912, Virginia Woolf wrote to Lytton Strachey: "Is this letter written upon *Bumf*? It looks like it."

The etymology is *bum-fodder*, with *bum* meaning the buttocks, and *fodder*, originally "leaves and stalks," now "stuffing."

In current British usage, *bumf* is a contemptuous reference to a stack of documents, and is a useful contribution to the political lexicon.

New York Times Service

BOOKS

WAKING THE TEMPESTS: Ordinary Life In the New Russia

By Eleanor Randolph. 448 pages. $25. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Julia Watson

THE first time I went through customs at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, I was seven months pregnant. My husband went ahead with the suitcases and opened the first of them. Inside, pressed edge to edge, was row upon row of Western condoms we had brought as barter and gifts for our four-year posting to the then Soviet Union. The young military-uniformed inspector lifted his eyes and ran them over my inflated stomach. "So," he observed to my husband, "yours don't work either." It was a splendid introduction to Russian phlegm.

Of all the postings to which American correspondents have been sent in this century, only Vietnam and the Soviet Union/Russia have inspired so many memoirs, analyses and novels. This has as much to do, I suspect, with the passionate level of intensity at which life is lived as with the critical roles they played in America's history. Eleanor Randolph, who worked for the Washington Post in Russia from 1991 to 1993, has written the latest, an account as heart-wrenching and compelling as the country.

What is odd is that though the book is subtitled "Ordinary Life in the New Russia," Russia does not seem to have changed much at all since the Soviet Union dissolved. It comes across like a revamped and suddenly expensive restaurant whose new menu disguises familiar dishes while the kitchen staff has merely switched chef's hats.

Old babushkas still stand in line in the snow, but now they are waiting not to buy, but to sell. *Blat* (influence), the crucial element under the Soviets that bought luxuries like cars, large apartments and good medicine, has given way to money. And money, its value shifting like sand, is as hard to come by as the goods that used to be proffered as bribes.

"Some Russians," says Randolph, "would ask an American to imagine waking one morning to find that a new automobile cost $10 million and a lifetime savings of $10,000 would not buy a pair of tennis shoes."

Sexual aids and erotica may be openly available, but little has altered with respect to birth control. It's still the woman's job. With the most available option being the old Soviet condom — so thick it's known as a *galosh* — it's no surprise to learn that abortion remains the most regular form of contraception. Even the new Russian woman can have eight or more. The new Russian man's attitude to sex is similarly distressing.

Many, Randolph suggests, "often seemed to prefer a kind of sex that we would call abuse or perhaps even rape if it happened in Europe or America." Igor Kon, a sexologist (at least that's new), blames the Soviet system, which turned men into obedient and docile beings at work who took their anger out on their women.

Randolph's small asides, too, are throwbacks to the Soviet era: truckers unfreezing their oil sumps with flaming rags; hailing an ambulance as a taxi; cigarette butts on a hospital floor; the hospital ceiling that fell into her lap.

"Democracy by 1995 became an unfriendly concept in Russia," Randolph writes. "It was a word that increasingly meant lack of control or even weakness brought on by muddlers from Washington or Tokyo or the Common Market."

Socially, the Russians are responding with customary distrust and slowness to change. They will get to their version of democracy in their own fashion, at their own speed, probably paying terribly along the way, as Russians always have.

Reporting directly from the people, Randolph has tallied with affection and power the financial, physical and emotional impact of the struggle to set up a new nation for the second time in eight decades.

Julia Watson, a British correspondent based in Moscow from 1984 to 1988, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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INTERNATIONAL

3 Publicity Shy Americans Helping Yeltsin Campaign

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — At least three American political consultants are working on President Boris N. Yeltsin's re-election campaign in an atmosphere so secretive that they do not hand out business cards and have avoided contacts with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, according to sources in Russia and the United States.

At least two of the consultants, both of them longtime Republican operatives with ties to Governor Pete Wilson of California, have been living at the President Hotel in Moscow, where Mr. Yeltsin has his campaign headquarters.

They have been there for most of the last month.

There is nothing illegal or especially unusual about American consultants acting as advisers to political campaigns overseas.

But in Russia's increasingly nationalistic and xenophobic mood, the Americans have been careful to maintain a low profile and have assiduously avoided pre-election publicity.

The concern is that their involvement in Mr. Yeltsin's campaign could be seized upon by the president's Communist challengers as "proof" that Washington is meddling in Russian politics — even though the men are not working on behalf of the U.S. government.

The Communist Party candidate, Gennadi A. Zyuganov, who faces Mr. Yeltsin in the runoff election on Wednesday, is fond of nationalist rhetoric, suggesting that Mr. Yeltsin is serving masters in the West, particularly in Washington.

Asked about the activities of the three Americans on behalf of Mr. Yeltsin, one top campaign strategist issued a blanket denial.

"It's a damn lie," said Vyacheslav Nikonov. "There are no foreigners here, not a single one. They're not even allowed into the hotel. I've never heard of that. I've never seen a paper produced by any Americans."

Nonetheless, sources confirmed that the three men, who have no previous experience working in Russia, have been helping create the Yeltsin image and political message based on polls and surveys.

The sensitivity of the men's involvement with the Yeltsin campaign was underscored by their edgy reactions to telephone calls from a reporter last week.

Reached at the President Hotel, one of the advisers, George Gorton, said he would "think about" discussing his role in the Yeltsin campaign. He did not call back.

The other adviser in Moscow, Joe Shumate, refused to confirm his identity on the phone, although the hotel operator and floor concierge both identified him as the occupant of the room. Asked about his involvement in the Yeltsin campaign, he said: "What involvement? I don't plan to talk about it at all." He then hung up.

A third campaign adviser, Dick Dresner, who was reached by phone in New York, said curtly, "There's nothing I could possibly add or subtract from such an article." He also hung up.

One source said other American consultants had been working on the Yeltsin campaign, but their identities could not be learned.

It is not entirely clear how the three hooked up with the Yeltsin campaign, but it appears that the Russians did not engage in anything close to an exhaustive search for talent.

Sources also suggested that the three men were being paid directly by the Yeltsin campaign, but by some third party.

One source said that friends or political associates of Mr. Yeltsin had contacts in the San Francisco Bay Area in California.

One of these contacts referred Mr. Yeltsin's aides to Mr. Shumate, the source said. Mr. Shumate, in turn, recruited Mr. Gorton and Mr. Dresner. All three have ties to Governor Wilson, a Republican, and one of them, Mr. Dresner, has has worked closely in the past with Dick Morris, a top White House strategist for President Bill Clinton.

In the Yeltsin campaign they have dealt with various figures, including Oleg Soskovets, an anti-reform former first deputy prime minister dismissed June 20 by Mr. Yeltsin amid allegations he was interested in calling off the runoff election.

Some inside sources said the Americans had also dealt with Mr. Yeltsin's daughter, Tatiana Dyachenko, who has become a key image-maker for her father's campaign.

Mr. Shumate was described by one California Republican as "the best political mind of anyone I've known with the exception of Lee Atwater," who was a political adviser to George Bush when he was president.

YELTSIN: *Illness Could Affect Vote*

Continued from Page 1

paign commercials hits the airwaves. The source said that if Mr. Yeltsin remains out of sight, his re-election drive, which depends on a high turnout, could be in trouble.

Yeltsin aides have said he needs at least a 60 percent turnout to defeat Mr. Zyuganov. The turnout in the first round on June 16 was almost 70 percent.

In remarks to the Interfax news agency Sunday, Mr. Lebed also said that "scoundrels are being ousted from the Army," referring to nearly a dozen generals and top military officials who have been fired over the last week.

Mr. Lebed said he was pushing for the appointment of Igor Rodionov as minister of defense.

General Rodionov, currently chief of the General Staff Academy, was commander of Russian forces in Tbilisi in April 1989 when they attacked a group of nationalist demonstrators, killing 20. Mr. Lebed said General Rodionov was "slandered and ill-used" after the attack.

Interfax distributed a lengthy document today which it said was an "interview" with President Yeltsin.

But Interfax editors said their correspondent had simply given them a text of Mr. Yeltsin's remarks, and they did not know if the correspondent had actually seen Mr. Yeltsin. They said the correspondent was unavailable for comment.

It is not uncommon for Russian news agencies to pass off as an interview what are really written answers to written questions.

The leading Russian television news broadcasts, which have all supported Mr. Yeltsin's re-election, read from the Interfax "interview" while showing file footage and snapshots of Mr. Yeltsin taken earlier. They did not question why Mr. Yeltsin has been out of sight.

The president, who is 65, suffered two bouts of heart trouble last year and aides repeatedly sought to hide the true extent of his illness.

In the Interfax text, when asked about why he has slipped from view, Mr. Yeltsin is quoted as saying, "I have been working every day" with aides and "giving dozens of TV and radio interviews."

He added, "I even almost lost my voice." It was not explained how Mr. Yeltsin could have given the Interfax interview if he was ill.

It was also reported earlier that Mr. Yeltsin might meet Sunday with the economist Grigori A. Yavlinsky, who placed fourth the June 16 first-round vote, but the meeting apparently did not occur. Instead, Mr. Yeltsin announced, in the Interfax text, that, "I consider Grigori Yavlinsky my ally."

Mr. Yeltsin, hoping to reap votes which went to nationalists in the first round, also made some uncompromising remarks on foreign policy.

He said Russia would resist territorial claims by Estonia, which has a border dispute with Russia, and by Japan. He promised to visit one of the Kurile Islands which have been in dispute between Russian and Japan since World War II.

Mr. Zyuganov, at a news conference Saturday, again tried to exploit Mr. Yeltsin's illness.

"The strain his team put on him with rock concerts and long-distance trips has ended up with him now not in a condition to travel even on short trips," said Mr. Zyuganov, who has also not traveled outside of Moscow since the first round of voting.

Mr. Zyuganov also pointedly brought up Mr. Yeltsin's two hospital stays to recuperate from the heart problems last year, and he noted that Mr. Yeltsin had scrapped plans to attend the summit of the Group of Seven major industrialized democracies in France.



Fayez Nureldine/Agence France-Presse

HAND FOR THE LEADER — Yasser Arafat finding his step with the aid of advisers and bodyguards Sunday as he visited a bridge built in the Gaza Strip by the Palestinian Authority.

SERB: *Karadzic Steps Aside*

Continued from Page 1

Post, showed it was dated June 26.

Mr. Bildt's statement on Sunday said that "as of today, Mr. Karadzic cannot exercise any public functions or public powers as president."

It added, "It is immediately illegal for any public official or institution to accept decisions by or instructions from Mr. Karadzic."

Mr. Karadzic's announcement by no means fulfills the provisions of the peace accord, which demands that all sides cooperate with the war crimes tribunal at The Hague.

Sooner or later, Western officials here said, the West will have to confront a difficult decision. Either it uses the 60,000 NATO soldiers dispatched to Bosnia to capture alleged war criminals like Mr. Karadzic, or they will probably stay free.

If they stay free, then they will continue to use their substantial influence to block the parts of the peace deal that seek to re-unite Bosnia in a loose federation of Croat, Muslim and Serb.

That would bring the division of the country along ethnic lines and the creation of an explosive mix of three ministates that some Western diplomats predict could lead to a new war.

Mr. Karadzic's removal was also considered a condition for the holding of national elections on Sept. 14. The elections are a key element in the peace plan, and if they do not occur U.S. and other NATO troops will have a hard time leaving Bosnia within the one year period promised by President Bill Clinton.

Mrs. Plavsic adheres to the same ultra-nationalism that triggered war in the region in the first place.

At one point in the early stages of the conflict, she declared that half of the world's 12 million Serbs could die as long as the end result was that they all lived in one state — Greater Serbia.

Nicknamed the "Iron Lady," she has planted kisses on the cheek of the Serbian paramilitary leader Zeljko (Arkan) Raznatovic as his gunmen slaughtered hundreds of Muslims in the streets of Bijeljina in eastern Bosnia.

NATO Expansion: How Quick?

Some East Europeans Say the Risks Outweigh the Gains

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

KIEV — Bob Dole, the Republican presidential candidate, has vowed that if he is elected president he will work to bring Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic quickly into the NATO alliance.

But some pro-Western governments in Eastern Europe say such a move would harm rather than improve regional security here.

In recent weeks, Mr. Dole has criticized President Bill Clinton over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's slow pace in admitting members from the former Soviet bloc.

NATO officials say Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic are leading candidates to join the alliance, perhaps by 2000. But they have left the date for expansion and the list of new members vague, partly to avoid aggravating Russia, which opposes NATO's enlargement eastward.

Last week, Mr. Dole accused Mr. Clinton of appeasing a newly aggressive Russia, partly by being "deliberately slow" to expand NATO. Mr. Dole said that as president he would strive to admit the three Eastern European nations to NATO by 1998.

But a swift, limited expansion of the alliance would split Eastern Europe, according to government officials and foreign policy scholars interviewed in several countries in recent weeks. It would give more security to the new NATO members while leaving other nations — notably the Baltic states, Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova — to form a tense buffer zone between the enlarged NATO and a more angry, aggressive Russia, they said.

Other than Mr. Dole's recent campaign attacks over NATO expansion, and his introduction of a Senate bill to speed up the process, the issue has seen almost no public debate in the United States. But for policymakers in Eastern Europe, NATO's expansion has been a prominent, divisive issue.

Most of the 12 East European countries asking to join NATO are seeking the alliance's protection against Russia, which considers the region part of its traditional sphere of influence.

NATO officials have said the alliance is likely first to accept Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic because their post-Communist transformations to stable democracy and market economies are the most advanced.

But such an expansion will "give more security" to those in Eastern Europe who need it least, and create more danger "for those already at most risk," said Anatol Maisenya, director of an independent foreign affairs institute in Minsk, Belarus.

Russia's military catastrophe in Chechnya demonstrates that it can pose little near-term threat to Poles, Hungarians or Czechs, Mr. Maisenya and others said — so early NATO membership may not really be so important.

An enlargement of NATO eastward will leave Russia's immediate European neighbors "caught in between," said Ihor Kharchenko, a top policy planner in Ukraine's Foreign Ministry.

NEWS ANALYSIS

NATO's plan to expand is leading Russia to step up political and economic pressures on its neighbors that "don't enhance our security," he said.

Ukraine would prefer to see NATO's schedule for expansion drawn out, to give Ukraine more time to build internal stability to withstand such pressures, he said.

In the 19 months that NATO has pursued official plans to expand, the government of President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia has been hardening foreign policy against its neighbors, notably by seeking a greater military role in these countries.

Last year, Russia signed 25-year leases to two military bases in Belarus and took a role in guarding that nation's borders.

Moscow is pressing Ukraine and Moldova for bases on their territories and for their entry into a Moscow-led military bloc to counter NATO expansion.

While some of the pressure may be linked to Mr. Yeltsin's campaign for re-election, Mr. Kharchenko and others said they expect a tougher line from Russia after the election, regardless of the outcome.

The tiny Baltic states — Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania — are especially vulnerable. Mr. Yeltsin's government and his hard-line opponents have condemned Estonia and Latvia for restricting citizenship for ethnic Russians there.

East European diplomats said Russia has been particularly insistent that no state on its borders should be permitted to join NATO, and this spring, a hard-line Moscow foreign policy think tank recommended invading the Baltic states to prevent their adhesion to the alliance.

A recent study by the Rand Corporation concluded that NATO will turn down the Balts' application for membership out of hesitation to confront Russia so directly. Last week, Mr. Dole, too, stopped short of advocating early admission for the Baltic states, saying only that they "rightly aspire" to membership.

The Baltic states have voiced fears of a NATO expansion that might exclude them. Moscow's seizure of the Baltics in 1940, and its current efforts to retain a sphere of influence over its neighbors "show us we cannot rely on neutrality to protect our security," said Vygaudas Usackas, director of the Political Department of the Lithuanian Foreign Ministry. "We need to be in the institutions that have secured Western Europe for the last 50 years, the European Union and NATO," he said.

Diplomats from NATO nations assigned to countries bordering Russia said they share the worries that NATO's expansion could subject this region to increased Russian pressure.

In 1992 and 1993, the idea to enlarge NATO "arose amid the euphoria of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union," when a more pro-Western Mr. Yeltsin seemed a partner in creating a new security architecture, said a Western diplomat who spoke on condition he not be named.

By the time NATO committed itself to expanding, in December 1994, it noted Russia's growing resistance, the diplomat said. But "there's no evidence that anyone had done any detailed thinking" about the risks to Russia's once-Soviet neighbors in pushing ahead.

Another envoy agreed, saying: "I still think enlargement is the right choice, but it's more difficult these days to be sure" that the improvements to European security will outweigh the potential damage.

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INTERNATIONAL



José Francisco Peña Gómez, a candidate for the Dominican presidency, addressing crowds at a final campaign rally in Santo Domingo.

John McConnico/The Associated Press

Dominican Voters Try To End Era

Reuters

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Voters went to the polls across the country Sunday to cast their ballots in a presidential runoff election that will end six decades of domination by just two political strongmen, outgoing President Joaquín Balaguer and the dictator Rafael Trujillo.

About half of the nation's 7.5 million people are registered to vote in a race that is expected to be close. They will decide whether José Francisco Peña Gómez of the center-left Dominican Revolutionary Party or Leonel Fernandez of the Dominican Liberation Party, a centrist, will succeed Mr. Balaguer.

In the first round, Mr. Peña Gómez finished first with 46 percent, to Mr. Fernandez's 39 percent, forcing a runoff.

New Armed Rebel Group Is Stirring Fears in Mexico

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican government, fearful of political unrest in one of its most troubled states, intensified its military hunt during the weekend for members of an armed band that claims it is a new rebel army trying to overthrow the government in the Pacific coastal state of Guerrero.

The jittery national government, concerned that many Mexicans as well as foreign investors might fear that the country was on the verge of another guerrilla insurrection after Friday's surprise appearance of a group calling itself the Popular Revolutionary Army, issued a statement late Saturday declaring, "There is in the country a climate of tranquillity," adding that "there are no fresh reports of any activity related to that group."

But Mexican officials were alarmed by the public pronouncements of the group of men and women wearing olive green uniforms and armed with AK-47 and AR-15 assault rifles during a ceremony marking the deaths a year ago of 17 peasants gunned down by police in the Guerrero village of Aguas Blancas. Mexican reporters at the scene of the incident Friday said about 80 armed guerrillas wearing brown bandanas to hide their faces barged into the ceremony and took over the microphone with a fiery reading of their political manifesto. The Mexican attorney general's office issued a statement saying the band numbered 38 and attempting to dismiss them as "delinquents" rather than a new rebel force. The group, identifying itself as the Popular Revolutionary Army (with the Spanish initials of EPR) and claiming it has 500 members, fired a 17-gun salute in honor of the slain campesinos and vowed, in part, to overthrow the nation's "unpopular, undemocratic, demagogic and illegitimate" government and restore "basic human rights."



Mariana Rozario/Agence France-Presse

A Mexican Army soldier talking on the radio Sunday after troops set up a checkpoint southeast of Acapulco in the hunt for an armed group in Guerrero state.

Many political officials have been fearful that Guerrero, an impoverished and politically troubled state better known outside of Mexico for its famous Acapulco beach resorts, could be the country's next scene of a peasant uprising. For the past year, local government officials have reported numerous random attacks on government buildings and shootouts with local police. Rebel leaders in Chiapas, only one state removed from Guerrero, also say they have been meeting with Guerrero peasants during the past year in an effort to broaden their political base.

However, while the rebels in Chiapas led an open confrontation with Mexican authorities when they led a siege in the state capital on New Year's Day 1994, the armed gang that appeared Friday did not invite a clash with police, instead melting back into the trees after their brief appearance.

Throughout the weekend, the Mexican government dispatched troops, helicopters and armored vehicles into the countryside northwest of Acapulco in an attempt to find the guerrillas and charge them with illegal possession of firearms. Some Mexican newspapers said as many as 3,000 troops are involved in the hunt, although a government statement said a company of 99 Acapulco-based soldiers were mobilized. Troops were hampered by the pelting rains and winds of Hurricane Boris, which felled trees and made many roads in the area impassable.

Guerrero has been the scene of one of the government's biggest scandals in a year packed with scandals. The state's governor, Ruben Figueroa Alcocer, was forced to step down from his office earlier this summer when the Mexican Supreme Court accused him and other high-ranking officials of a cover-up involving the deaths of the 17 peasants last year. Officials are accused of doctoring a video tape of the incident in which police allegedly placed guns in the arms of the dead peasants and released the film. An unedited version of the video was discovered and released this year, leading to the action against the governor. But Guerrero's state legislature earlier this month cleared Mr. Figueroa of any wrong-doing, paving the way for him to return to office.

A Long, Grim Year for Families of Kashmir Hostages

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — As they had done on many previous trekking trips, Donald and Jane Hutchings set up camp for the evening, this time in a green valley with wildflowers blooming and trout swimming nearby in a mountain river.

Then armed visitors arrived.

"We had been sitting around our campsite for maybe two or three hours, washing some clothing, resting, writing in our journal, and a group of 10 to 12 militants walked into our camp," said Jane Schelly Hutchings, 41.

"They asked for our nationality and wanted to see our passports," she said.

The American couple were camped in the disputed Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, where Muslim separatists have waged an insurgency since 1990.

Around nightfall, Donald Hutchings and several other Western men were marched down a hillside. They had been told they were going to see the militants' commander and return early in the morning.

Jane Hutchings, believing the militants, figured her husband would be back about 6:30 A.M. "I kept looking at that hillside for them to be walking down that trail, and they didn't come," she said.

Donald Hutchings, 43, still has not come back. This week marks a year since he was abducted by a previously unknown militant group, Al Faran, on the Fourth of July. Three other Western hostages taken by the group in Kashmir in July 1995 remain missing: Keith Mangan and Paul Wells of England and Dirk Hasert of Germany. The rebels killed one of the foreigners, Hans Christian Ostro of Norway, last August.

It has been seven months since authorities last definitely heard from the captors through intermediaries. Western diplomats and Indian authorities have continued to say that the hostages are alive, despite the long break in communication.

Fears the hostages might be dead were aroused last month when a captured militant said they had been killed and buried in December. Early this month, Indian police, joined by investigators from the FBI and Scotland Yard, searched the reported burial area near Magam village with the help of German tracking dogs. No bodies or graves were found.

Indian officials and Western diplomats maintain that Al Faran is a front for the Harkat-ul-Ansar, a Pakistan-based group that an Indian official said has the largest number of armed militants in Kashmir. Both India and Pakistan claim the Himalayan state, the only one in India with a Muslim majority.

Al Faran initially demanded the release of 21 imprisoned separatists, including three Pakistani members of Harkat-ul-Ansar. The captors also sought cash from the British government.

Jane Hutchings said she agreed all along with the affected governments' decision not to cut a deal with the hostage-takers. After the abduction, she spent four months in India, hoping there was some way she could return to Spokane, Washington, with her husband.

"By participating in any type of negotiations or exchanges, it's only going to lead to more kidnapping in the world, although in our hearts we want our husbands back," she said in an interview here.

Jane Hutchings, a physical education teacher, arrived in India this month to plead again for the four men's release on behalf of their families.

In Srinagar, Kashmir's summer capital, she met government officials and, for the first time, leaders of various separatist groups.

"We say to Al Faran, they can't profit from this," she said. "If they're looking for an opportunity, a time or a reason to release them, this is the one year's mark. Now's a good time."

Last February, there had been some hope that Al Faran would let the hostages go around the time of Id al Adha, the most important Islamic holiday of the year. But their leader was killed a few days before, while making explosives.

Mrs. Hutchings has requested a meeting in Islamabad with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. Miss Bhutto has pledged her government's cooperation and called for the hostages' release.

Mrs. Hutchings said she and her husband were an adventuresome, childless couple who often traveled and trekked in the Americas, Europe and Asia. In 1991, they had gone trekking in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir, far from the state's political turmoil.

It was she who wanted to go to the Kashmir Valley, a popular tourist destination before the insurgency. They knew of the area's political turmoil but did not know that 14 foreigners were kidnapped there in 1991 and 1994. They did not inquire at the U.S. Embassy about the safety of their trekking plans, which she acknowledged had been a mistake.

"I think possibly from an American point of view, you might expect a problem, a riot in the city, but not out in the mountains," she said.

Donald Hutchings, a neuropsychologist who recommended therapies for victims of head injuries, taught backpacking courses in Spokane and had climbed Mount McKinley in Alaska.

She believes he is still alive and could easily have survived a rough year in captivity, including a harsh winter in the mountains of Kashmir.

CIA Knew of Guatemala Abuse, Panel Says

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A presidential advisory panel has disclosed that the Central Intelligence Agency employed multiple informants in the Guatemalan government and military forces over the last decade who agency officials knew were involved in assassinations, torture, kidnapings and murders in that country.

The Intelligence Oversight Board also concluded that CIA officials wrongfully kept information about these crimes and other human rights abuses committed by their paid Guatemalan informants from Congress, committing a violation of U.S. law that continued until late 1994.

The board did not identify the informants, whom the CIA paid while providing extensive assistance to Guatemalan military operations against peasant guerrillas from 1984 to the early 1990s.

The board declined to accuse any individuals at the CIA of deliberate deception or criminal wrongdoing. It blamed instead a systematic failure by the agency to pay heed to the issue of human rights in its foreign operations until 1994.

At that time, abuses by a paid CIA informant in another Central American country, El Salvador, provoked a broad CIA investigation and a damning internal report on its human "assets."

None of the questionable informants remain on the CIA's payroll, but only one was dropped because of involvement in human-rights abuses, according to the board.

The report resulted from a 15-month investigation. It grew out of allegations by Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, last year that the CIA had on its payroll a Guatemalan military officer linked to the murders of an American innkeeper, Michael DeVine, and a Guatemalan guerrilla married to a U.S. citizen, Jennifer Harbury.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TWO favored teams were on the sidelines recently in the International Team Trials, which will determine the American Open Teams in the World Championships on the Greek island of Rhodes in October.

Jim Cayne, Brian Glubok, Chick Burger, Paul Soloway, Bob Goldman and Mike Passell lost in the first round. The winners were Edgar Kaplan, Norman Kay, Bill Root, Richard Pavlicek, Sidney Lazard and Bart Bramley. The Kaplan team won by 76 imps.

Matches are of 90 deals and last a day and a half. At the midpoint of the quarterfinals all matches were in the balance.

Lazard and Bramley earned a slam swing on the diagramed deal against the Cayne team.

East's pre-emptive overcall of four clubs forced some guessing, and Lazard as North eventually bid six spades. The club queen forced dummy to ruff, and Bramley as South was sure that West had begun with exactly two clubs and had to hope that he held exactly three trumps.

He cashed the heart ace, ruffed a heart, ruffed a club and ruffed another heart. He then cashed the ace-king of spades and could have succeeded by playing a third spade. But he did slightly better by playing diamonds immediately to discard his club losers. This allowed for the slight possibility that West held another club.

NORTH (D)
♠ 10 5
♡ A J 10 5 3
◇ A Q J 8 4 3
♣ —

WEST
♠ Q J 2
♡ K Q 9 4
◇ 10 9 7 6
♣ Q 8

EAST
♠ 9 3
♡ 8 7 2
◇ 2
♣ A K J 5 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A K 8 7 6 4
♡ 6
◇ K 5
♣ 10 9 7 6

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♡	4 ♣	4 ♠	5 ♣
5 ♢	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club queen.

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Jobs Data Are Key to Rally's Staying Power

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — After posting the biggest one-week gain in more than a year, the U.S. Treasury bond market could stumble next week, particularly on the unemployment report, unless the economy shows signs of slowing.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond surged more than two points last week, pulling its yield down 20 basis points, to 6.89 percent.

Bond investors were optimistic last week because of expectations that a slowing economy will keep the Federal Reserve Board from raising interest rates at the two-day meeting of its policy-setting Federal Open Market Committee, which begins Tuesday.

Still, there is a risk that bond yields could rise even if the Fed does not raise interest rates immediately, some investors say. For a rally to continue, "what we have to see is confirmation that the economy is slowing," said Brooks Nelson, a fund manager at Nelson Capital Management in Palo Alto, California.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Next week's economic news, which includes the June unemployment report and the National Association of Purchasing Management's report on manufacturing, may have more of an impact on the bond market than the Fed meeting. While most analysts do not expect the Fed to raise rates next week, many foresee a rate increase in August.

Bonds could cede some of their recent gains if reports on manufacturing and June's job market show more economic strength than economists anticipate.

The purchasing managers' report Monday is expected to show a rise in manufacturing strength. Economists predict the group's index of business activity rose to 51.3 from 49.3. Readings above 50 suggest an expanding economy.

A government report Tuesday is expected to show that sales of new homes fell an annual 4 percent, to 745,000 in May, as high mortgage rates discouraged purchases. But investors said the Labor Department tally of June payrolls, scheduled for release Friday, will determine which way interest rates head. Analysts expect an increase of 156,000 jobs.

Global Bond Activity Slows

But Spain and Italy Bucked Trend in 2d Quarter

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After record first-quarter activity, new-issue volume in the international bond market slowed 22 percent in the second quarter, quarterly data from Salomon Brothers Inc. showed.

Despite the downturn, total activity of $139.8 billion made the latest quarter the third most active period, slightly behind the first quarter of 1993.

But two sectors stood out in bucking the overall quarterly trend: Issues denominated in Italian lire rose 16 percent in the latest three months to the equivalent of $6 billion, while business in Spanish pesetas rose 81 percent to the equivalent of $3.2 billion.

While issuers were attracted by the availability of low swap rates, investors were clearly running after performance.

The Spanish and Italian markets provided the best returns during the quarter, according Salomon Brothers.

The J. P. Morgan Government Bond Index, which measures interest accrued during the period as well as changes in the price at which government paper trades, ranked Italy as the best-performing market, with an 8.06 percent return measured in local currency. The Spanish market was second at 6.10 percent.

The other peripheral European markets, where bond yields are between 1.5 and 3 percentage points higher than the benchmark German market rates, performed well too. The Swedish market registered a quarterly gain of 4.1 percent, and the British market was next best, with a return of 3.5 percent.

By comparison, the Morgan overall index advanced 1.65 percent in the second quarter, and the European segment of the index was up only 3 percent.

"The high-yielders continued to perform at the top of the return charts, as optimistic prospects of European economic and monetary union influenced investor preferences," the Morgan study reported.

The report added that "fund managers' overweight positions in high-yield bonds and currencies continue to support the sector."

The counterpart of this confidence was a shunning of the core European markets. This was visible with the nearly across-the-board decline in the value of the Deutsche mark, which fell 0.8 percent against the French franc, 3 percent against the Swedish krona and more than 5 percent against the lira in the second quarter.

> **'Optimistic prospects of European economic and monetary union influenced investors.'**

Reduced demand for marks also damaged the ability of issuers to swap from fixed-coupon liabilities to floating-rate or into other currencies. As a result, activity in mark-denominated international bonds plummeted 43 percent, to the equivalent of $17 billion.

New issues denominated in guilders, equal to $3 billion, were 58 percent below the pace of the first quarter. The decline was 20 percent for both Swiss and French francs, where volume amounted to $6.4 billion in Swiss francs and $9.3 billion in French francs.

Activity in yen was virtually stable at the equivalent of $19 billion, giving the yen a 13 percent share of total business. But nearly all the yen paper was sold to Japanese investors, who continue to shun investment in foreign currencies.

The U.S. dollar, as usual, was the predominant sector with new issues of $59.5 billion. With activity down 15 percent from the first quarter, the dollar widened its market share to 43 percent of total business from 39 percent.

The feature of the dollar market was the sustained activity in issuance of floating-rate notes, which provide investors with the best protection in an environment where rates are expected to be rising.

Floating-rate notes accounted for 39 percent of the dollar market, up from 33 percent in the first quarter.

"Demand for FRNs is coming from banks and liquidity managers who are capital-rich and hungry for assets," said John Lipsky, chief economist at Salomon Brothers.

"Although there is some risk bond-market yields will move higher before U.S. growth decelerates and inflation fears are tempered," Mr. Lipsky said, in a medium-term view, "a move to lower yields and a steady to stronger dollar should keep demand intact for dollar-denominated assets and sustained activity" in the international capital market.

■ Fund Cancels Rights Offering

The Alliance World Dollar Fund, a developing-country debt mutual fund, passed up the opportunity to raise fees to preserve its dividend, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

The fund, which invests in bonds issued by countries in Latin America, Eastern Europe and Asia, opted Friday to cancel a rights offering because of concerns the fresh cash could not be invested to generate enough income.

"As the market for emerging market debt improved over the past couple of months, the yields have come down," said Wayne Lyski, who oversees developing country debt securities, including the Alliance World Dollar Fund.

Don Cassidy, an analyst at Lipper Analytical Services Inc., said the move was unusual because fund companies were more likely to cancel share offerings if a drop in the market had caused demand to dry up.

But the decision was a boon for existing shareholders. Concerns that a rights offering would dilute holdings by as much as 25 percent had helped weigh down the fund, which was the third-best performing emerging market debt fund in 1995 out of 66 funds, gaining 41.7 percent, according to Micropal Emerging Market Fund Monitor.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending June 28. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Austrian Schilling

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
219 Austria	6⅞	06/20/05	101.8500	6.7500

Australian Dollar

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
236 Ford Credit Aus	8⅞	08/22/00	96.1925	8.7100

British Pound

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
191 Chester Rec	5.9750	11/20/03	99.8100	5.9900
208 Comm Union	9½	06/20/16	100.3750	9.4600
228 Sweden	7	12/23/98	100.3750	6.9700
244 North Rock BS	6.1672	04/03/01	99.8100	6.1800

Deutsche Mark

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
1 Germany	6¼	04/26/06	97.7567	6.3900
2 Germany	5¼	02/21/01	99.3043	5.2900
3 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	113.9825	7.6800
4 Germany	6	02/16/06	95.9600	6.2500
5 Germany	6½	10/14/05	99.6850	6.5200
6 Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	102.4000	6.7100
7 Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	99.4057	5.1600
8 Germany	8	01/21/02	110.0760	7.2700
10 Germany	5¾	08/22/00	101.7450	5.6500
12 Germany	6	01/05/06	96.0450	6.2500
13 Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	105.7350	6.9700
14 Germany	5¾	05/15/00	102.3650	5.7400
16 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	111.4050	7.4100
20 Germany	8	07/22/02	110.0980	7.2700
21 Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	102.1250	6.4900
22 Germany	8½	02/20/01	111.8567	7.6000
24 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	87.7350	7.1200
26 Germany	8¼	07/21/97	104.7000	7.8800
28 Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	111.7900	7.4900
29 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	103.6050	6.6400
30 Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	101.6750	6.3900
31 Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	103.9100	6.1400
32 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.0200	5.5800
33 Germany	9	01/22/01	113.7450	7.9100
34 Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.4900	5.9200
35 Germany	6	02/20/98	103.0160	5.8200
36 Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.8000	5.1600
37 Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	105.4133	6.7600
38 Germany	6½	07/15/03	101.5500	6.4000
39 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	106.5850	7.0400
41 Germany	7	01/13/00	106.1940	6.5900
42 Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	108.7150	7.1300
44 Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	113.1750	7.8400
45 Germany	6½	03/15/00	104.5425	6.2200
47 Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	103.8500	6.3800
48 Germany	7¼	10/20/97	104.2700	6.9500
49 Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	104.3800	6.1100
52 Germany	6⅜	05/20/97	102.4425	6.2200
53 Treuhand	6⅛	05/13/04	102.2000	6.6000
54 Germany	6¾	09/15/99	105.7500	6.3800
55 Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	106.7800	6.9100
58 Germany	8	09/22/97	104.9900	7.6200
59 Germany	7	12/22/97	104.2800	6.7100
60 Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	102.7020	5.4800
61 Germany	6¾	07/15/04	102.2100	6.6000
65 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	106.3350	6.5800
67 Germany	6	09/15/03	99.0860	6.0600
68 Germany	8	03/20/97	103.1800	7.7500
69 Germany	9	10/20/00	113.3850	7.9400
70 Germany	8¾	01/20/97	102.6460	8.1600
74 Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	104.0771	6.0100
75 Germany	6¾	12/02/98	105.4000	6.5200
76 Germany	5¼	02/25/98	101.8800	5.1500
77 Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	102.8800	5.5900
78 Germany	7½	11/11/04	106.6267	7.0300
79 Germany	6	06/20/16	88.1529	6.8100
82 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	101.2340	4.9400
83 Germany	8¾	07/20/00	112.1950	7.8000
86 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	103.9475	5.8900
88 Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.0400	5.1500
93 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	101.2050	4.9400
94 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	99.4786	6.2800
95 Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.3300	5.9300
97 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	103.2000	6.5400
98 Germany	7½	10/20/97	104.5367	7.1700
99 Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	105.5000	6.7500
107 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.3167	6.0500
109 Germany	6⅜	08/14/98	104.1333	6.1200
110 Germany	8¼	05/22/00	112.1567	7.8000
111 Germany	8½	08/20/96	100.6600	8.4400
115 Germany	8½	08/21/00	111.4450	7.6300
124 Germany	5⅜	02/22/99	102.1267	5.2600
125 Germany	8½	09/20/96	101.0750	8.4100
132 Germany	5⅝	08/20/97	102.2400	5.6200
139 Germany	6⅝	02/24/99	105.5600	6.5100
140 Germany	6	03/20/97	101.7717	5.9000
141 Germany	7⅛	10/21/02	106.3550	6.8200
144 Bundespost	9	01/15/01	113.61	7.92
145 Germany		09/30/04	99.0300	-
154 Deutsche Bunde	6⅛	10/28/03	98.6450	6.2100
163 Germany	6½	02/20/97	101.8600	6.3800
168 Germany	5¾	05/28/99	102.7900	5.5900
174 Credit Foncier	7¼	02/24/03	100.7500	7.2000
177 Germany	6⅜	01/20/98	103.4000	6.1700
181 World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	103.5000	6.8800
195 Caisse Dette Soc	zero	07/24/96	99.7889	2.9000
198 Germany	7¼	01/20/00	106.8275	6.7900
213 Portugal	3.3563	03/26/01	99.9000	3.3600
231 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	98.5820	6.0900
242 Exim Bk Japan	7¾	02/21/05	106.8500	7.2500
245 Austria	7¼	05/03/07	103.5500	7.0000
248 Depfa		02/22/01	97.6000	-

Danish Krone

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
9 Denmark	8	03/15/06	103.8000	7.7100
11 Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.4500	8.3000
18 Denmark	9	11/15/00	110.4900	8.1500
23 Denmark	8	05/15/03	105.9800	7.5500
25 Denmark	8	11/15/01	106.6800	7.5000
43 Denmark	7	11/10/24	86.2000	8.1200
46 Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.8800	6.8000
57 Denmark	7	12/15/04	98.9000	7.0800
100 Denmark	9	11/15/96	101.6500	8.8500
138 Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	80.6500	7.4400
180 Denmark	7	11/15/07	95.7000	7.3100
216 Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.4000	6.7700

Dutch Guilder

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
19 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	103.9500	6.0100
40 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	96.4300	6.2200
72 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	113.1700	7.9500
80 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	112.20	7.5800
87 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	105.8500	6.6100
89 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	113.8500	7.6900
102 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	104.4000	7.1800
104 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	112	7.3700
106 Netherlands	9	01/15/01	113.90	7.9000
108 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	110.1300	7.4900
117 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	102.4500	6.3400
128 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	101.6500	6.6400
129 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	97.0500	5.9200
133 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	106.0000	7.0800
137 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	107.3500	6.9900
143 Netherlands	7	05/15/99	105.9500	6.6100
146 Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	105.1500	6.4200
147 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	103.6000	6.7600
149 Netherlands	7	08/15/99	106.1500	6.5900
151 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	105.7500	6.8600
160 Netherlands	7	02/15/03	105.3500	6.6400
164 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	108.6500	7.1300
169 Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	114.0400	7.4500
172 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	111.70	7.3900
223 Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	112.1000	7.8100
233 Netherlands	9¼	11/30/00	114.8500	8.0500
249 Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.3000	6.2300

ECU

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
51 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	103.1250	7.2700
71 France B.T.A.N.	5	03/16/99	99.1600	5.0400
103 France B.T.A.N.	7½	03/16/97	101.9800	7.3500
105 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	111⅛	8.1800
116 France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	101.7383	6.6300
123 France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	105.7000	7.8100
130 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	112.0050	8.4800
142 UK Tbills	zero	08/15/96	98.4989	11.6700
155 UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.3100	5.2300
162 France OAT	6	04/25/04	94.9983	6.3200
167 France B.T.A.N.	7¼	03/16/98	103.6700	6.9900
173 Italy	9¼	03/07/11	112½	8.2200
176 UK Tbills	zero	09/12/96	97.7929	11.0100
179 EIB	10	01/24/01	114¼	8.7100
183 UK Tbills	zero	12/12/96	98.0136	4.4000
186 Italy	6¼	02/21/99	100.4000	6.2300
187 France OAT	8	04/25/03	107.1800	7.4600
193 UK T-note	8	01/27/98	104.3800	7.6600
199 France OAT	7	04/25/06	99.3750	7.0400
211 France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	99.8000	6.0100
225 Italy	7	11/29/98	100.5000	6.9700
232 UK T-note	5	01/26/99	99.1450	5.0400
239 Italy	4.4141	07/31/98	100.1300	4.4100

French Franc

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
81 France OAT	6¾	10/25/03	102.4800	6.5900
84 France OAT	8¼	02/27/04	111.1300	7.4200
119 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	101.8200	5.6500
121 France OAT	6¾	10/25/04	101.7100	6.6400
153 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/01	100.1700	5.7400
161 France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	104.4000	6.9400
220 France B.T.A.N.	7¾	04/12/00	107.7200	7.1900
230 France OAT	6	10/25/25	83.5000	7.1900

Italian Lira

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
212 Italy	10½	11/01/00	106.4700	9.8600
241 Italy	9½	05/01/01	103.4000	9.1900

Japanese Yen

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
66 Sumit Bank Intl	0¾	05/31/01	107.5000	0.7000
152 World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	112¼	4.2300
171 Exim Bk Japan	2⅞	07/28/05	97.1250	2.9600
209 World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	113⅝	4.6100
214 World Bank	4½	03/20/03	109.8750	4.1000
224 Italy	0.6992	07/26/99	100.2900	0.7000
229 World Bank	4½	06/20/00	109.1250	4.1200
238 Kor Housing Bk	2.3000	06/20/01	100.0000	2.3000
240 Abbey Natl TS	2.1000	12/20/99	99.5802	2.1100

Spanish Peseta

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
122 Spain	10.10	02/28/01	107.34	9.41
148 Spain	7.40	07/30/99	102.3925	7.23
158 Spain	12¼	03/25/00	113.328	10.81

Swedish Krona

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
85 Sweden	11	01/21/99	110.1871	9.9800
114 Sweden	6	02/09/05	86.5100	6.9400
120 Sweden	10¼	05/05/00	110.3416	9.2900
192 Sweden	13	06/15/01	122.3449	10.6300

U.S. Dollar

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
15 Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	65.0628	6.9200
17 Argentina FRNL	6⁵⁄₁₆	03/29/05	78.0000	8.0900
27 Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	80.2500	8.1000
50 Ven S. DI Sn		12/18/07	70.4400	-
56 Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	53.9546	9.2700
62 Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	55.0600	9.5400
63 Brazil 930.0	6⅜	01/01/01	93.6200	6.8100
64 Brazil S.L.	6¹⁵⁄₁₆	04/15/12	67.3800	9.7400
73 Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	70.1200	9.2700
90 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	60.5000	11.1600
91 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	64.2500	9.7300
92 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	64.2500	9.7300
96 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	47.2064	6.3600
101 Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	36.5000	8.9000
112 Japan Hy Public	7	06/21/06	97.8750	7.1500
113 Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	99.1250	9.8400
118 Mexico	11½	05/15/26	91.1250	12.6200
126 Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/11	47.4445	13.1700
127 Ven S.B Sn	6½	03/31/07	72.1900	9.0000
131 Poland	6⁵⁄₁₆	10/27/24	93.3800	6.8900
134 Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	60.5000	11.1600
135 Poland	3¾	10/27/14	76.9471	4.8700
136 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	88.5000	7.7700
150 Brazil	6	09/15/13	58.6392	10.2300
156 Mexico A	6.3984	12/31/19	78.5000	8.1500
157 Argentina 89		12/28/99	59.1875	-
159 Slovenia	6½	12/11/06	99.1249	6.5600
165 Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	50.1116	5.4900
166 Canada	6½	05/30/01	98.7500	6.5800
170 Caisse Dette Soc	zero	09/20/96	98.1422	8.2800
175 Sweden	4½	03/24/99	94.6250	4.7600
178 Deutsche Sied.	6	06/22/98	99.3750	6.0400
182 Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/24	52.3800	11.9300
184 Fannie Mae	7.4000	07/01/04	101.6250	7.2800
185 Argentina Pred		09/01/02	96.0000	-
188 IADBk	8⅞	08/22/01	107.7500	8.2400
189 Council Europe	6¾	06/21/01	99.6250	6.7800
190 Ford Cr Europe	zero	08/21/96	98.6094	9.5600
194 TMCC Sr113	6½	05/29/01	98.5000	6.60
196 Mexico D	6.4531	12/28/19	78.5000	8.2200
197 World Bank	6⅜	07/21/05	95.1250	6.7000
200 Venezuela S.A	6⅜	03/18/07	72.1900	8.8300
201 Ontario	7¾	06/04/02	103.2500	7.5100
202 Britain	5⅜	09/24/96	99.9500	5.3800
203 Nat Bk Rom	9¾	06/25/99	100.7500	9.6800
204 TMCC	6¼	06/14/99	99.1250	6.3100
205 Canada	6⅜	07/21/05	94.5000	6.7500
206 Brazil S.L.	6⅞	04/15/09	73.2500	8.9600
207 Ecuador	6⁵⁄₁₆	02/28/25	57.8645	10.4800
210 Caisse Dette Soc	zero	12/18/96	96.7241	7.1900
215 World Bank	6⅜	05/24/01	98.5000	6.4700
217 Exp/Imp Bk Kor	7¼	06/25/01	99.8750	7.2600
218 Argentina L	6⁷⁄₁₆	03/31/23	69.8800	9.2100
221 Finland	7⅞	07/28/04	103.8750	7.5800
222 Brazil Cbond S.L.	4½	04/15/14	61.5617	7.3100
226 Ontario	7⅜	01/27/03	101.1250	7.2900
227 Caisse Dette Soc	zero	07/29/96	98.9598	12.2600
234 Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	81.6250	8.8800
235 Mexico		11/27/96	115.7002	-
237 Argentina global	6⁵⁄₁₆	03/29/05	77.2588	8.1700
243 Credit Lyonnais	6⅝	12/31/99	92.8800	7.1300
246 Britain	7¼	12/09/02	101.5000	7.1400
247 Credit Foncier	8	02/23/98	101.3750	7.8900
250 MBL Intl Fin	3	11/30/02	116¾	2.5700

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Paul Floren

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
AT&T Universal Credit Card Master Trust Series 1996-2	$850	2001	0.70	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Also $80 million paying 0.21 over Libor. Fees 0.225%. (Lehman Brothers Intl.)
Commerzbank	$200	2006	¼	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.40%. Denominations $10,000. (Yamaichi Intl.)
ING Bank	$250	1998	⅛	99.94	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. Denominations $100,000. (Goldman Sachs Intl.)
Student Loan Marketing Association	$901	2004	0.49	100.00	—	Over 3-month Treasury bills. Average life 2.65 years. Fees 2¼%. (Goldman Sachs.)
Student Loan Marketing Association	$553	2009	0.68	100.00	—	Over 3-month Treasury bills. Average life 7.15 years. Fees 2.70%. Also $52.75 million, due 2011 and paying 0.95 over T-bills. (Goldman Sachs.)
Wing Hang Bank	$125	1999	0.30	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $250,000. (Chase Manhattan Asia.)
Crédit National	DM500	2001	1¼	99.925	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Birmingham Midshires Building Society	£100	2001	⅛	99.86	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable from 1999. Fees 0.15%. Denominations $100,000. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Den Danske Bank	£125	2007	⅜	100.00	—	Interest will be ⅜ over 3-month Libor until 2004, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 1⅜% over. Fees 0.79%. Denominations £10,000. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
World Bank	ITL300	2003	Libor	100.24	—	Interest will be 6-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.94. Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Citibank.)
Tokai Finance	Y6,500	2006	0.425	100.00	—	Interest will be 0.425 over 6-month Libor until 2001, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 1 over. Also 5 billion yen due 2011 and first paying ½ over Libor, then 1 over. Fees 0.30%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Merrill Lynch Intl.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Associates Corp. of North America	$300	1999	6¼	101.011	100.35	Reoffered at 99.836. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Lehman Brothers Intl.)
BMW U.S. Capital	$200	1999	6¼	101.082	100.45	Reoffered at 99.932. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Bufete Industrial	$100	1999	11⅜	99.616	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.875%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Eletrobras	$250	2004	10	99.248	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. Denominations $10,000. (ABN AMRO Hoare Govett.)
China	$700	2001	7⅜	99.565	100.30	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (CS First Boston.)
Halifax Building Society	$200	1999	6⅝	100.9875	100.35	Reoffered at 99.80. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
Helaba Finance	$200	2000	6¾	101.343	100.65	Reoffered at 99.943. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Hewlett Packard	$200	1999	6½	100.926	100.85	Reoffered at 99.751. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (HSBC Markets.)
Intl Finance Corp.	$500	2001	6⅝	101.395	100.35	Reoffered at 99.77. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Mobil Australia Finance	$200	1998	6⅛	100.908	100.20	Reoffered at 99.933. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Morgan Guaranty Trust	$200	1999	6⅝	101.0585	100.55	Reoffered at 99.871. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
National Power	$350	2001	7⅛	101.29	100.55	Reoffered at 99.74. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Philippine Long Distance Telephone	$125	2003	8½	99.687	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.75%. (Citibank.)
Philippine Long Distance Telephone	$175	2006	9¼	99.677	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.875%. (Citibank.)
Hypothekenbank in Essen	DM1,500	2000	5	99.76	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Commerzbank.)
Hyder	£150	2006	8¾	101.202	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (HSBC Markets.)
Société Générale	£100	perpt	9⅛	99.293	—	Callable in 2006. Fees 0.625%. Denominations £100,000. (UBS.)
Depfa	FF1,000	2001	5½	98.613	98.90	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 3 billion francs. Fees not disclosed. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
DSL Finance	FF1,500	2008	6¾	101.251	101.15	Reoffered at 99.601. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
McDonald's	FF1,000	2006	6¾	101.095	100.15	Reoffered at 99.47. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Société Générale.)
Ontario	FF3,000	2008	6⅞	99.422	99.95	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
Rabobank	DK600	2002	zero	67.05	65.75	Yield 6.515%. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Banque Bruxelles Lambert.)
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp.	C$200	2001	7¼	101.395	100.20	Reoffered at 99.77. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (RBC Dominion Securities.)
Deutsche Bank Australia	Aus$150	2000	8½	101.372	100.35	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Export Development Corp.	Aus$150	1999	8	100.00	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Kankaku Europe.)
Bacob Overseas	Y10,000	2000	—	103.05	—	Coupon will be the two-year yen/yen swap rate. Reoffered at 102.85. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.20%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nomura Intl.)
Swedish Export Credit	Y10,000	1998	7	100.00	—	Semiannually. Redeemable in Australian dollars at maturity. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Wako Intl.)
Tokai Finance	Y8,500	2006	3¼	100.00	—	Callable at par in 2001. Also 3 billion yen due 2011 and paying 4% until 2006, 1 over 6-month Libor thereafter. Fees 0.30%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Goldman Sachs Intl.)
Equity-Linked						
Siemens	DM250	2001	1	85.63	—	Callable at par from 1999. Redeemable at par. Convertible into company's shares at a 25% premium. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, July 1-5

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**New Delhi:** Wool Expo 96, organized by International Wool Secretariat. **Bombay:** Garware-Wall Ropes Ltd. holds a board meeting **Tokyo:** Bank of Japan holds quarterly branch managers meeting. Yasuo Matsushita, Bank of Japan governor, gives speech.	**Germany:** Tentative release of May industrial production and manufacturing new orders for West, East and entire country. **Paris:** Indian delegation arrives to attend 12th session of the India-France Joint Business Council.	**Bogotá:** World Bank sponsors a conference, "Development In Latin America and the Caribbean." **Buenos Aires:** Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo of Argentina leads a trade mission to Canada.
Monday July 1	**Sydney:** Entrepreneurs and Partners Minerals Conference. **Tokyo:** Japan Automobile Dealers Association releases new vehicle sales for June: May foreign currency reserves; Diamond Electric Manufacturing lists shares on the Osaka Stock Exchange.	**Copenhagen:** June currency reserves. **London:** Provisional M0 money supply statistics for June. **Vienna:** Chancellor Franz Vranitzky speaks to forum on Austrian labor costs, sponsored by Bank Austria AG.	**Michigan:** Chrysler Corp. and General Motors Corp. releases June car and truck sales. **Tempe, Arizona:** National Association of Purchasing Management releases June index. **Washington:** May personal income and spending; construction spending
Tuesday July 2	**Sydney:** Golden State Resources holds a news conference. **Taipei:** Yuanta Securities Corp., final day to buy shares and receive a bonus and cash dividend for the year ended Dec. 31. **Tokyo:** Corporate service price index for May.	**Brussels:** June jobless figures; June new car registrations **Madrid:** Sol Melia begin trading on the Madrid Stock Exchange. **Paris:** Titus Interactive holds a press briefing before listing on the exchange.	**Bogotá:** June inflation numbers. **Washington:** June leading indicators; May new home sales; Mitsubishi Bank/Schroder Wertheim release its weekly retail sales report; Johnson Redbook releases its weekly retail sales index.
Wednesday July 3	**Jakarta:** June consumer price index. **Sydney:** Westfield America Trust units start trading on the Australian Stock Exchange.	**London:** IBC Technical Services sponsors a conference on "Voice Communication over the Internet."	**Dearborn, Michigan:** Ford Motor Co. releases June car and truck sales. **Washington:** The Federal Open Market Committee meets to consider interest rates; May housing completions; May factory orders.
Thursday July 4	**Jakarta:** PT Tambang Timah holds extraordinary general meeting to vote on plan to form a new investment company. **Tokyo:** Tomio Tsutsumi, deputy minister for international trade and industry holds news conference.	**Copenhagen:** Danish June oil and gas production statistics released. **Paris:** French Treasury auctions 10-year and 30-year bonds.	**Ottawa:** June help-wanted index. **São Paulo:** Weekly inflation rate; Brazilian Association of Soluble Coffee Industries releases export results for the first six months of this year and discusses estimates for the second half of 1996.
Friday July 5	**Canberra:** Bernie Fraser, Reserve Bank of Australia governor to speak at Advance Bank Ltd. **Sydney:** Commonwealth Bank of Australia, public offering of shares is closing. **Taipei:** June consumer price index.	**Copenhagen:** May industrial production report. **Voorburg, Netherlands:** April foreign trade figures.	**Ottawa:** June labor force survey. **Washington:** June unemployment report. In May, the unemployment rate stood at 5.4 percent, while nonfarm payroll jobs increased 2,000.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	June 28	June 21	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	5,654.63	5,705.23	—0.89
DJ Util.	220.30	210.52	+4.65
DJ Trans.	2181.76	2206.31	—1.11
S & P 100	647.53	646.17	+0.21
S & P 500	670.63	666.84	+0.57
S & P ind	796.36	796.06	+0.04
NYSE Cp	359.20	357.02	+0.61
Japan			
Nikkei 225	22,530.75	22,530.65	Unch.
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,711.00	3,722.30	—0.30
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,044.07	5047.54	—0.07
France			
CAC 40	2123.70	2,084.22	+1.89
Germany			
DAX	2561.39	2,540.11	+0.84
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	11,020.90	10,855.30	+1.53
World			
MSCIP	778.07	775.09	+0.38

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	June 28	June 21
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5⅛	5⅛
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.42	0.44
3-month interbank	0.69	0.66
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	5⅞	5⅝
3-month interbank	5¾	5¹¹⁄₁₆
France		
Intervention rate	3.70	3.70
Call money	3¾	3⅝
3-month interbank	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⁹⁄₁₆
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.33	3.40
3-month interbank	3.43	3.44

Gold	June 28	June 21	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	382.00	383.20	—0.31

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	June 28	June 21	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	7.27	7.06	7.28	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	6.81	6.77	6.81	5.61
U.S. $, short term	6.42	6.44	6.48	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.71	7.76	7.88	6.99
French francs	5.89	5.89	6.38	5.83
Italian lire	8.71	8.76	10.45	8.71
Danish kroner	6.14	6.07	6.51	5.95
Swedish kronor	6.84	6.95	8.55	6.84
ECUs, long term	7.11	7.12	7.50	6.86
ECUs, mdm term	6.12	6.13	6.56	5.89
Can. $	7.30	7.34	7.39	6.56
Aus. $	8.80	8.76	9.04	7.99
N.Z. $	9.37	9.07	9.37	7.04
Yen	2.65	2.53	2.74	2.28

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

June 28

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Num.	Euroclear $	Euroclear Num.
Straights	85.0	235.6	1,071.5	588.4
Convert.	0.4	4.6	91.5	838.7
FRNs	380.9	639.4	770.1	0
ECP	10,982.8	9,302.3	12,560.4	11,125.3
Total	11,449.1	10,181.9	14,362.8	12,552.4

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Num.	Euroclear $	Euroclear Num.
Straights	13,765.2	19,494.5	43,219.7	22,510.0
Convert.	634.3	1,666.7	2,259.8	3,103.5
FRNs	1,683.0	4,066.3	40,824.2	5,247.6
ECP	11,118.0	13,435.4	18,047.6	24,074.5
Total	27,200.5	38,662.9	104,351.3	55,935.6

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

June 28

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⁷⁄₁₆	5⁹⁄₁₆	5¾
Deutsche mark	3⅜	3⅜	3⁷⁄₁₆
Pound sterling	5¹¹⁄₁₆	6	5⅞
French franc	3⁹⁄₁₆	3⅝	4
ECU	4⅝	4⅝	4¹¹⁄₁₆
Yen	½	⅝	¾

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS / FINANCE
MONDAY, JULY 1, 1996

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CYBERSCAPE

Excite Narrows Down Field Of Net Searchers

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The crowded field of Internet-search companies is set to get smaller, now that Excite Inc. has agreed to acquire McKinley Group Inc., the financially troubled company that runs the Magellan search directory.

George Bell, Excite's chief executive, said the deal, the details of which have yet to be ironed out, would give Excite the second most heavily used search site on the Internet after the Yahoo! Inc. site. Estimates of the transaction's value range from $10 million to $18 million.

"This is a space in which consolidation is inevitable," Mr. Bell said. "If you can be the aggressor, you can pick your partners and gain ground at a reasonable price."

Excite and McKinley have key 'shelf space' on Netscape and America Online.

Keith Benjamin, an analyst with Robertson, Stephens & Co., said the acquisition, if completed, would let Excite absorb about $5 million in revenue that McKinley would earn in 1996, along with 40,000 Website reviews and a marketing presence in Europe.

Although the two companies will merge financially, Bell said Excite would keep the McKinley name in cyberspace for strategic reasons. McKinley and Excite currently command two of the five most prominent spots for search engines on Netscape Communications Corp.'s web-browsing site. Excite also is one of two featured search engines on America Online Inc.'s web site. "This is all about shelf space," Mr. Bell said.

■ Internet Provider to Offer Cheap Fax Service

A major Internet-access provider and a software firm are planning to team up to offer inexpensive facsimile service over the Net.

NetCentric Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, will announce a deal Monday to sell Internet-fax technology to Concentric Network of Cupertino, California. Concentric has 100,000 users throughout the United States and Canada.

In August, these users will have access to FaxStorm, a NetCentric product that will let them send faxes from their computers to any destination in the continental United States for as little as 2 cents per minute.

Concentric customers who sign up for fax service will receive free software that works with FaxStorm. They can pay a standard rate of 15 cents a minute, or sign up for package deals, such as 1,000 minutes' worth of faxes for $19.95 a month.

Internet address: CyberScape@ihs-lib.demon.co.uk

Ireland Leads by Example

Cuts in Public Spending Revived Sick Economy

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — As Europe seeks to sustain belief in the dogma of a single currency, the economic redemption of Ireland may bear the best witness.

In the early 1980s, the Irish republic was the sick man of Europe, with unrestrained government borrowing and wage increases pushing the country to the verge of bankruptcy. Inflation soared to 18 percent, the budget deficit exceeded 12 percent of gross domestic product and the biggest export was the Irish people, who left by the tens of thousands to seek work in the United States and elsewhere.

But in 1987, the government bit the bullet by adopting policies that are now de rigueur in principle, if not in practice, across Europe. Public spending was slashed, monetary policy was tightened and a national wage pact pegged pay increases at or below the rate of inflation.

Today, Ireland is one of only three EU countries, along with Luxembourg and Denmark, that have been judged in compliance with the Maastricht treaty criteria for a single currency. The budget deficit is projected at 2.6 percent of GDP this year, below the 3 percent Maastricht treaty target that Germany and France are struggling to achieve.

Even more important, Ireland is enjoying a boom more characteristic of the tiger economies of East Asia than its moribund European Union partners. Growth has run at rate of 6.7 percent over the past two years, creating some 50,000 jobs in 1995 with nearly as many expected this year. That is little short of astonishing for a labor force of just over 1 million.

"Does adherence to the Maastricht criteria pay off in the end?" Finance Minister Ruairi Quinn said. "Our experience would be a resounding 'yes.' It does pay off, and we have the figures to show for it."

Ireland's track record and its enthusiasm for monetary union will carry added weight in the next six months as the country takes over the rotating presidency of the European Union.

Promising no let-up in the drive for a single currency, Mr. Quinn said that governments seeking to join monetary union in 1999 must propose draft 1997 budgets this autumn that show deficits below the 3 percent ceiling. Ireland's history proves that lower deficits produce lower interest rates, higher growth and increased employment, Mr. Quinn said, although the payback can take several years to materialize.

Ireland still has its share of problems. Unemployment remains around 14 percent, the second-highest in Europe after Spain, and the long-term jobless have been left out of the boom. Much of the growth stems

See IRISH, Page 15

Gemina Holders Sign Off on Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Gemina SpA shareholders approved the Italian holding company's restated 1995 accounts, which confirm a loss of 694.5 billion lire ($453.3 million), and illustrate a pattern of management abuses that has led to investigations of fraud.

Gemina, a unit of Fiat SpA, said group losses were revised from 631.6 billion lire previously stated because of charges related to losses at Gemina Capital Markets and Gemina Financial Products, which have ceased operations.

"Financial terrorism, that's what we've been through," said Romano Bellezza, one of dozens of shareholders who chided Gemina's board at the stockholders' meeting.

Gemina handed out documents prepared by outside auditors Reconta Ernst & Young and KPMG, detailing instances of irregular fund withdrawals, money transfers and unexplained losses.

The company's internal auditor, Luigi Guatri, warned further irregularities may be uncovered.

Gemina also said it paid 36 billion lire in the 15 months ended in March to 96 executives leaving the company. Moreover, three former managers of the securities unit were paid 6.7 billion lire to settle a lawsuit after they were terminated.

Two of the executives, Emilio Schneeberg and Mariano Latini, are under investigation by Milan public prosecutors for fraud and tampering with balance sheets.

Gemina came under scrutiny after it uncovered losses of 590 billion lire at its RCS Editori SpA subsidiary in October. That sparked a fraud investigation and thwarted Gemina's planned megamerger with Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA.

Referring to the merger, Gemina's chairman, Giorgio Rossi, said, "Super Gemina has been put aside, it's dead, buried, not to be mentioned ever again."

Gemina has racked up losses of 956.1 billion lire in two years.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

■ Price Set for Mediaset Issue

Shares in Mediaset SpA are to go on sale Tuesday at 7,000 lire per share, Reuters reported.

At 7,000 lire, the 20 percent stake on offer is worth 1.77 trillion lire.

Mediaset, which is controlled by the former prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi, owns three nationwide TV channels and Italy's largest advertising company, Publitalia.

Brokers said they expected the placement to succeed, given the high profile of Mediaset, which had net profit of 454 billion lire in 1995.

Hanoi Beckons To Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HANOI — Do Muoi, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, urged foreign investors Sunday to come to Vietnam, dispelling fears that a backlash against a shift to a market economy could slow the pace of reform.

Mr. Muoi made his comments to the eighth national Communist Party congress, at which the party's top leadership stayed intact.

Vietnam also plans to make it easier for foreign businesses to set up operations in the country by amending its law on foreign investments this year, a senior economic official said Saturday.

Do Quoc Sam, minister of planning and investment, said the National Assembly would try to resolve problems with foreign investors obtaining land-use permits and construction licenses when it amended the law.

But General Vo Nguyen Giap, the mastermind of Vietnam's defeat of French colonial forces in the 1950s and U.S. troops in the 1970s, added his voice to those calling for caution in Vietnam's reform process. General Giap, 83, said reform policies Hanoi adopted 10 years ago were correct only as long as they put national interests first.

Some Vietnamese officials have blamed foreign influences for an increase in drug use, prostitution and gambling. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Dollar and Bonds Face Tense Week

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This promises to be a nervous week for currency and bond traders.

On Tuesday, the Federal Reserve Board's policymakers meet and, judging by last week's sharp rally in U.S. bond prices and the softness of the dollar against the Deutsche mark, it is a foregone conclusion that there will be no change in short-term U.S. interest rates.

In fact, analysts attributed much of the rally in the bond market to traders' covering short positions: Borrowed paper, which had been sold in anticipation prices would fall because of a rise in rates, was being repurchased on fears they would not be cut after all.

Likewise, in the currency market, the dollar eased after the Bundesbank announced that German rates would stay steady. The dollar then slipped further as traders concluded it would get no fresh support from a rate increase by the Fed. The dollar ended the week at 1.5247 DM, down 1 pfennig from a week earlier.

Ian Douglas of Union Bank of Switzerland said developments this week were "likely to set the medium-term course" for the markets.

While no change in Fed policy is bound to feed further weakness of the dollar, the biggest danger from next week's data is the U.S. unemployment report for June, which is scheduled for Friday.

Forecasters see an increase of between 180,000 and 200,000 jobs. "Anything over 200,000, will feed fears that the Fed is behind the curve," said Jim O'Neill of Goldman Sachs & Co.

"The real issue to be clarified is whether the Fed is standing pat because the economy is really not so strong or because it's getting silly" and placating politicians before the November elections, he said.

Any justification for the fear that the Fed might be dragging its collective feet would be bad news for the dollar and the U.S. bond market — and by extension the core European bond markets that take direction from developments in New York.

But even a neutral unemployment report is unlikely to spare the dollar from pressure if the Fed does not raise rates. This assumes that Boris N. Yeltsin wins re-election in the second round of presidential voting in Russia. Any upset there is bound to cause a rush into the dollar.

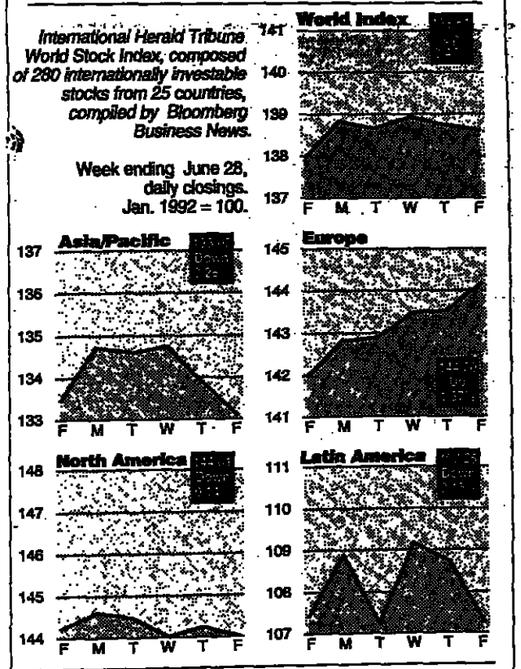
"Short-term interest rate differentials versus German are not so big as to warrant a dollar rally," said Ronald Leven of J.P. Morgan. "The dollar needs higher rates to build

See DOLLAR, Page 15

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending June 28, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	6/28/96 close	6/21/96 close	% change		6/28/96 close	6/21/96 close	% change
Energy	146.67	144.38	+1.59	Capital Goods	146.80	148.82	–1.36
Utilities	130.37	128.92	+1.12	Raw Materials	161.56	158.20	+2.12
Finance	120.59	119.71	+0.74	Consumer Goods	148.62	145.70	+2.00
Services	129.59	127.88	+1.33	Miscellaneous	138.63	140.85	–1.58

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. *For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.*

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CURRENCY RATES

July -2

Cross Rates

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.708	2.6535	1.1215	0.3317	0.1715*	—	5.4495*	1.3644	1.555*	1.252	1.3205*
Brussels	31.375	48.4225	20.595	6.077	2.9459*	18.345	—	25.05	0.2852	22.97	24.45*
Frankfurt	1.5315	—	2.3617	7.3981	2.3718*	2.6484	48.599	1.3589	178.155	2.1158	193.78
London (c)	128.78	198.442	84.845	24.981	8.255*	75.05	4.0896	102.355	116.736*	93.973	—
Madrid	1.3318	2.1753	1.087.98	287.96	—	866.27	46.98	1,223.70	13.907	1,122.30	11.956
Milan	1,530.35	2,375.53	1,087.98	287.96	5.153	1,536.00	1.3697	35.36	1.3539	109.725	1,363.8	128.18
New York (b)	—	1.5534	1.5247	5.153	1,536.00	1.3697	35.36	1.3539	109.725	1.3638	128.18
Paris	5.1525	7.9775	3.3937	—	0.3255*	3.8644	4.3644	4.1139	4.8978*	3.7745	4.567*
Tokyo	109.50	169.75	72.98	21.31	0.715	114.21	3.4915	87.67	—	80.37	0.8560
Toronto	1.3640	2.1128	0.8954	0.2649	0.0889*	0.7984	0.435*	1.0986	1.2442*	—	1.0686*
Zurich	1.2516	1.9373	0.8221	0.2432	0.0815*	0.7339	3.9165*	—	1.1417*	0.9167	0.9925*
1 ECU	1.2573	0.8155	1.9137	6.4053	1.929.50	2.1456	30.3706	1.5739	137.121	1.7124	167.826
1 SDR	1.4427	0.9259	2.2007	7.4009	2.214.65	2.462	45.5973	1.8114	157.826	1.9663	194.772

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich, fixings in other centers.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar. *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9999	Greek drac.	240.89	Mex. peso	7.598	S. Afr. rand	4.3605
Australian $	1.2492	Hong Kong $	7.7398	N. Zealand $	1.4592	S. Kor. won	808.80
Austrian sch.	10.71	Hung. forint	153.34	Norw. krone	6.5007	Swed. krona	6.6304
Brazil real	1.006	Indian rupee	35.07	Phil. peso	26.20	Taiwan $	27.64
Chinese yuan	8.3406	Indo. rupiah	2326.50	Polish zloty	2.72	Thai baht	25.35
Czech koruna	27.61	Irish £	0.6283	Port. escudo	156.15	Turkish lira	81513.0
Danish krone	5.865	Israeli shek.	3.2025	Russ ruble	5098.0	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.354	Kuw dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Venez. bolív.	448.75
Fin. markka	4.4255	Malay. ring.	2.4935	Sing.$	1.4109		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5478	1.5475	1.5475	Japanese yen	109.24	108.85	108.54
Canadian dollar	1.3621	1.3612	1.3603	Swiss franc	1.2491	1.2458	1.2429
Deutsche mark	1.5198	1.5168	1.5109				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

New York Notebook

Segregating Traders From 'Done' Deals

International Herald Tribune

Not many people outside a trading room know that uttering the simple word "done" signifies a legally binding deal. But that just starts the process of collecting the money.

Operations specialists in foreign exchange pooled their ideas last week at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in a seminar, and at the top of everyone's best-practice list was an iron-clad rule barring traders from keeping their own books.

"I don't have to go beyond the headlines to tell you how important it is to separate trading from settlement," said Arthur Magnus of J.P. Morgan & Co., head of the working group. Such names as Nicholas Leeson, Daiwa and Sumitomo were muttered in the audience. One back-office manager from a money-center bank warned, "Too many fund managers and outright speculators come from the securities business and say, 'We'll wait for settlement.' Don't wait."

Back-office managers find themselves powerless against central banks in emerging markets that are trying to shield their currencies from speculation. They often regard the arrival of foreign-exchange dealers as an invasion of the body-snatchers.

"They throw up all kinds of weird rules," said the settlements manager of one big bank. For example, borrowing Indonesian rupiahs overnight to settle trades costs 24 percent interest, a heavy cost if a trader makes a mistake.

A Fund That Wishes on Stars

Because techies, value investors, and even voodoo economists cannot agree whether Wall Street is due for a blowout, why not try an astrologer?

Henry Weingarten, author of "Investing by the Stars" and manager of the Astrologer's Fund (Motto: "Always a stellar performance"), advised his clients May 23 that the market was due for a correction. It turns out that the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index hit its high for the year so far just the day before. What's his secret?

"We use planets as people use clocks," Mr. Weingarten said. "When they go into certain positions, we know it means change."

So what's ahead? In January and February, Jupiter (wealth), Uranus (fast money) and Neptune (easy money) will be in conjunction.

"That will be the peak of the tide," Mr. Weingarten said. "It will start going out after that." He predicted a 25 percent decline in stock prices during 1997 and 1998, with the bear market lasting until 2000.

The Value of Silence

The legend of the broadcaster Edward R. Murrow was examined at a seminar at the Museum of Television and Radio. Larry LeSueur, one of Mr. Murrow's colleagues, recalled that the journalist had inherited a sense of rhetoric from his mother's nightly Bible readings. Moreover, he said, Mr. Murrow had great phrasing because "Murrow knew one thing none of us knew — the value of silence."

— LAWRENCE MALKIN

Schneider Said to Confess

Bloomberg Business News

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG on Sunday welcomed German press reports that the fallen property magnate Jürgen Schneider had confessed to fraudulent accounting in Germany's biggest real-estate collapse ever.

Mr. Schneider, in jail awaiting trial for allegedly defrauding Deutsche Bank and other banks of billions of Deutsche marks in loans, has confessed to forging documents and operating phony companies, Der Spiegel magazine said in a report scheduled to appear Monday.

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42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49

GAME 6	GAME 7	GAME 8	GAME 9	GAME 10
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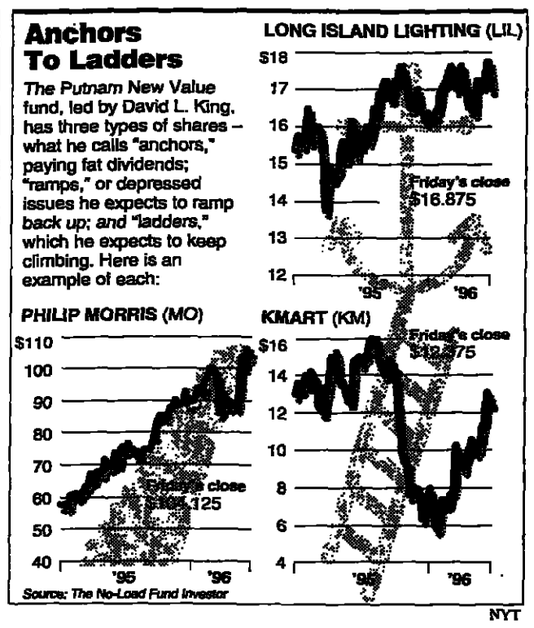
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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading
Friday, June 28

Anchors To Ladders

The Putnam New Value fund, led by David L. King, has three types of shares – what he calls "anchors," paying fat dividends; "ramps," or depressed issues he expects to ramp *back up*; *and* "ladders," which he expects to keep climbing. Here is an example of each:



Source: *The No-Load Fund Investor*

NYT

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Big Blue Gets Bruised in Argentina

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Allegations of bribery involving International Business Machines Corp. and the largest bank in Argentina have escalated into a crisis that threatens to damage IBM's business and reputation here.

The highly publicized case — in which the American computer maker has been accused of paying bribes to obtain a $250 million computer contract from Banco de la Nación — has led the state-owned bank to cancel the contract. Meanwhile, prosecutors have begun investigating other IBM contracts with the government.

One prosecutor has even asked that former vice president for operations at IBM Argentina and the former head of Banco de la Nación, central figures in the scandal, be jailed pending trial.

Exactly what impact the case and its adverse publicity will have on IBM's business in Argentina remains unclear.

But some Argentine business leaders, who spoke on condition they not be named, said that while IBM's long-term prospects in Argentina remained good because of its technology and service, Big Blue would face increased scrutiny from clients in the short term.

"Customers are going to think twice before buying IBM," one banker said.

After months of front-page headlines about the scandal, it appears that few people here believe IBM when it says that while the handling of the contract was "inconsistent with company policy," its employees did nothing wrong.

Fred McNeese, director for international public relations, said IBM was very concerned about the negative publicity surrounding the Argentine contracts.

"What is happening is definitely distracting," he said, "because we want to be focusing on selling products and services

'Customers are going to think twice before buying IBM.'

rather than having to devote energies and time to defending ourselves from charges coming from all directions."

Latin America is an important market for IBM, accounting for 8 percent of its $71.9 billion in worldwide sales in 1995.

Most large and small businesses in Argentina continue to rely on mainframe and midrange computers, of which IBM is the main supplier.

Mr. McNeese said the company was confident the scandal would have no impact on its business in Latin America.

"IBM has a reputation for highly ethical conduct and high business practices throughout the world," he said. "But any time that is questioned, it is not a light matter."

Prosecutors have accused IBM of funneling bribes to bank accounts of Banco de la Nación executives through two subcontractors. The prosecutors said the subcontractors, which IBM paid $37 million for a backup computer system for the bank, were fronts. The backup computer system was not included in the original deal.

Banco de la Nación executives announced June 13 that they had canceled the contract with IBM, demanded that the company return $85 million that had already been paid on the contract and asked for undisclosed penalties.

A week later, Argentine prosecutors began a criminal investigation into two IBM computer network contracts, valued at $513 million, with the national tax revenue service. Investigators have said that the contracts were overpriced and disregarded standard government procurement procedures that require the contract to go to the lowest bidder.

Federal and state investigators are also looking into a $28 million software deal IBM received with a state social services office, a $30 million contract with the western province of Mendoza, a $28.7 million deal for the computerization of another bank, and contracts for $2.5 million with two municipalities in the province of Buenos Aires.

Mr. McNeese said IBM had reviewed the contracts under question and found no comparison between them and the Banco de la Nación contract.

Beating Currency Speculators

Governments Have Taken Control Back From Markets

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — After years of having their best-laid economic plans torn asunder by currency speculators, the leaders of the Group of Seven countries have ample reason for smugness.

But at the end of their annual meeting Friday in Lyon, they refrained from gloating, contenting themselves with a communiqué that simply said, "Exchange-market interventions can be effective and even decisive."

Many hedge funds, brokerage houses and banks have learned that lesson the hard way.

After having built massive operations to bet on the currency markets in recent years, many of them now acknowledge that profits in that game may never again rival those of its lucrative past. "The days of massed ranks of spot currency traders all making pots of money are over," said Michael Burke, senior currency economist at Citibank in London. "For most, margins on the business no longer cover their costs."

Currency traders make their money from volatility — from sharp swings in the values of the currencies they buy and sell — and volatility has been in short supply for the better part of a year. Along the way, leadership in determining the value of currencies has shifted decisively toward central banks and governments.

The results speak for themselves. "Now, there seems to be no major currency whose value is wildly different from where the authorities would like it to be," said Kit Juckes, currency strategist at NatWest Capital Markets Ltd.

Governments' success in taking control of their currencies from the markets has come not only from intervention, but more importantly, from the fact that for once, policymakers are singing from the same hymnal. All agree on the dangers of inflation, of high budget deficits, and crucially, of misvalued currencies.

The calm that has now descended over trading in European currencies is reassuring to governments. Through an extraordinary exercise of political will, the 15 European Union economies have now converged as rarely before.

Their progress has been so impressive that even in the currency markets, the hotbed of doubts over EU plans for a single currency by 1999, true believers in monetary union now probably hold the majority. "It has gained enormous credibility in the markets where people feel that even if all the economic conditions for union are not met the project will go ahead anyway," Mr. Burke said.

Market participants must now contemplate whether this new agreement on economic objectives among the industrial world's policymakers marks the end of an era. Most analysts are optimistic that volatility will rise again, despite their own predictions of placid markets extending until at least the end of the year.

DOLLAR: *No Incentive to Buy'*

Continued from Page 13

upside momentum against the mark."

"It's a different story against the yen," he said, where the difference between short-term rates is already at a steep 5 percentage points, compared with only 2 percentage points, between the dollar and the mark.

"With the Bundesbank showing it's under no pressure to cut German rates and with the Americans not raising rates, there's no incentive to buy the dollar," said Neil MacKinnon of Citibank.

"The market is already very overweight the dollar," he added, meaning that those who need or want the currency are already holding it. "So there's no buying power to push it up."

Stable U.S. rates will "leave the dollar vulnerable" to a fall, forecast Joanne Perez of Banque Indosuez, possibly to 1.48 DM and 105 yen.

The dollar ended last week at 109.73 yen after touching a 28-month high of 109.98 yen. Traders reported a terrific end-of-the-quarter battle to prevent it from climbing above 110 yen — a level at which, allegedly, writers of options expiring Friday would have been exposed to huge payouts.

IRISH: *Cuts Proved Beneficial*

Continued from Page 13

from foreign investment, especially by high-technology companies, that has largely failed to trickle down through the domestic economy.

Officials acknowledge that the high-technology sector is exceptional. The so-called indigenous economy, especially textiles and food processing, continues to provide most jobs, but investment has lagged and the sector is vulnerable to a devaluation of the British pound if London stays out of the single currency.

"Going into monetary union with the Continental countries doesn't guarantee currency stability with the United States, or with Britain, if Britain stays out," said Brendan Walsh, a professor of economics at University College of Dublin.

Maurice O'Connell, central bank chief, said 50,000 jobs in the indigenous economy could be at risk but said Ireland must join in monetary union.

SHORT COVER

Grim News for Europe's Jobless

MUNICH (Reuters) — West European unemployment will increase this year and will not fall in 1997, the Ifo Institute for Economic Research forecast Sunday.

The privately funded German institute's June report said continued weak economic growth would cause the level of joblessness among West Europeans to increase by around half a percentage point in 1996, to 11.5 percent, with no perceptible drop in 1997.

Ifo also predicted that gross domestic product across Western Europe would increase 1.1 percent this year and 2.1 percent in 1997.

Washington Utility Drops Merger

SPOKANE, Washington (Bloomberg) — Washington Water Power Co. has called off its planned merger with Sierra Pacific Resources Co. after two years of failing to win regulatory approval for the transaction.

Washington Water Power said it had terminated the agreement because approval remained uncertain and projections of cost savings had fallen.

The proposed transaction still lacked Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval, and three states had reserved the right to reconsider it after a federal ruling.

Chinese Exports Falling This Year

BEIJING (Combined Dispatches) — Exports declined 7.1 percent in the first five months of the year from a year earlier, the China Daily Business Weekly reported Sunday.

Exports totaled $51.70 billion in the period, with shipments of textiles off 23 percent and tourism products down 26 percent.

The drop in exports also affected China's indirect trade with Taiwan. While total China-Taiwan trade grew 1.8 percent in the first four months of the year, to $6.81 billion, according to data from the Economics Ministry in Taipei, the growth came in exports from Taiwan, which rose 2.6 percent to $5.83 billion. Taiwan's imports from China declined 2.8 percent, to $973 million. *(AFX, Bloomberg)*

3M's Imation Spin-Off: A Bargain?

By Jon E. Hilsenrath
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wall Street analysts have not forgotten their previous official meeting with managers of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. two years ago.

The managers spoke optimistically about reviving their ailing data-storage and imaging business by introducing new products and cutting costs. But two years later, revenue at the division has fallen and it is struggling to recover from $85 million in losses in 1995.

The division was spun off to form a new company, Imation Corp.

Investors who held 3M stock on Friday received one share of Imation for every 10 of their 3M shares. About 42 million shares of the company, whose chairman will be William T. Monahan, a senior 3M executive, will trade on the New York Stock Exchange.

Wall Street is likely to receive 3M's division with caution. "A lot has to go right for this to be a good stock," said Peter Doyle, an analyst at The Spin-Off Report, a newsletter.

The 3M division that is becoming Imation had $2.2 billion in sales last year. It makes more than 10,000 imaging and data-storage products, from computer disks to film to equipment for magnetic-resonance imaging.

INVESTING

While the products vary widely, many of them are in highly competitive markets, where changing technology has caused prices to drop sharply.

The new company's stock is likely to experience some initial selling pressure because it will not be a part of the Standard & Poor's 500 index — as is 3M — so mutual funds that invest only in index companies will have to sell their Imation shares.

In the "when issued" market, Imation stock closed Friday at $28.625. At that price, the company has a price-to-earnings ratio of just 16.8, based on its projected earnings for 1997. The corresponding ratio for the S&P 500 industrial companies is 18.5.

Several analysts said skepticism about Imation might provide an opportunity for bargain hunters.

Imation is beginning to market several of the products it was talking about two years ago, and it has high hopes for them.

It has also cut its number of employees to 10,000 from 12,000. That and other efforts to cut costs are expected to improve Imation's profit margins and operating cash flows.

Spin-offs also tend to outperform the market. Between 1991 and 1994, share prices of such companies rose by 28.2 percent in their first year, while stocks on the Nasdaq trading system rose 16.5 percent, said Barbara Goodstein, an analyst at Rothschild & Co.

Van Kampen Sale Unlikely to Dent Morgan

By Virginia Munger Kahn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Morgan Stanley & Co. agreed to buy Van Kampen American Capital Inc. last week, it raised some eyebrows on Wall Street.

Van Kampen's largely domestic mutual fund business seems out of place, given Morgan Stanley's traditional focus on global financial markets and money management for institutions and wealthy people.

More important, almost a quarter of Van Kampen's fund sales come from other brokerage firms, such as Smith Barney Inc. and Merrill Lynch & Co., which compete with Morgan Stanley in providing financial services.

So how likely is it that such firms will sell Morgan Stanley's funds through their brokers?

The issue is important for Morgan Stanley. Smith Barney, Van Kampen's largest distributor, accounted for 10 percent, or $455 million, of total sales last year. If Morgan Stanley were to lose access to Smith Barney's brokers, or even if Smith Barney were to de-emphasize Van Kampen funds, Morgan Stanley would have to reassess the assumptions that went into its purchase of the fund company.

Executives on both sides of the deal indicate nothing of the kind will happen, and some outside analysts agree.

"We don't expect a lot of erosion in distribution," said Dean Eberling of Prudential Securities Inc. "But even if there were more than expected, I don't think it would dramatically affect the economics of the transaction."

Before agreeing to the $1.18 billion deal, which includes the assumption of $430 million in debt, Morgan Stanley and Van Kampen negotiated with all of the fund company's major distributors to assess whether Morgan Stanley would face roadblocks in the acquisition.

Those firms — including Smith Barney, Merrill Lynch, Edward D. Jones & Co. and A.G. Edwards Inc. — assured Morgan Stanley that they would have no problem with its ownership of Van Kampen American Capital, said Philip N. Duff, chief financial officer of Morgan Stanley.

"It's business as usual," said Don G. Powell, president and chief executive of Van Kampen American Capital.

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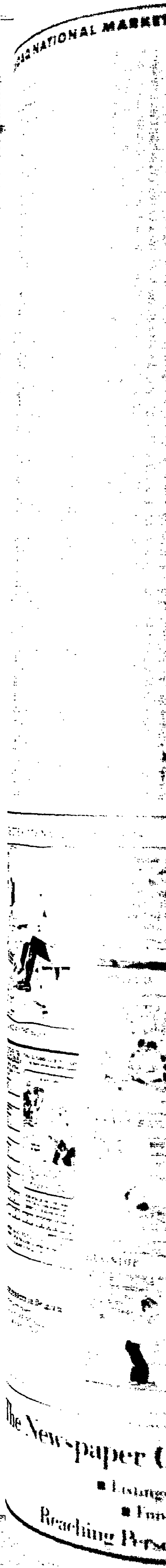
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Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, June 28

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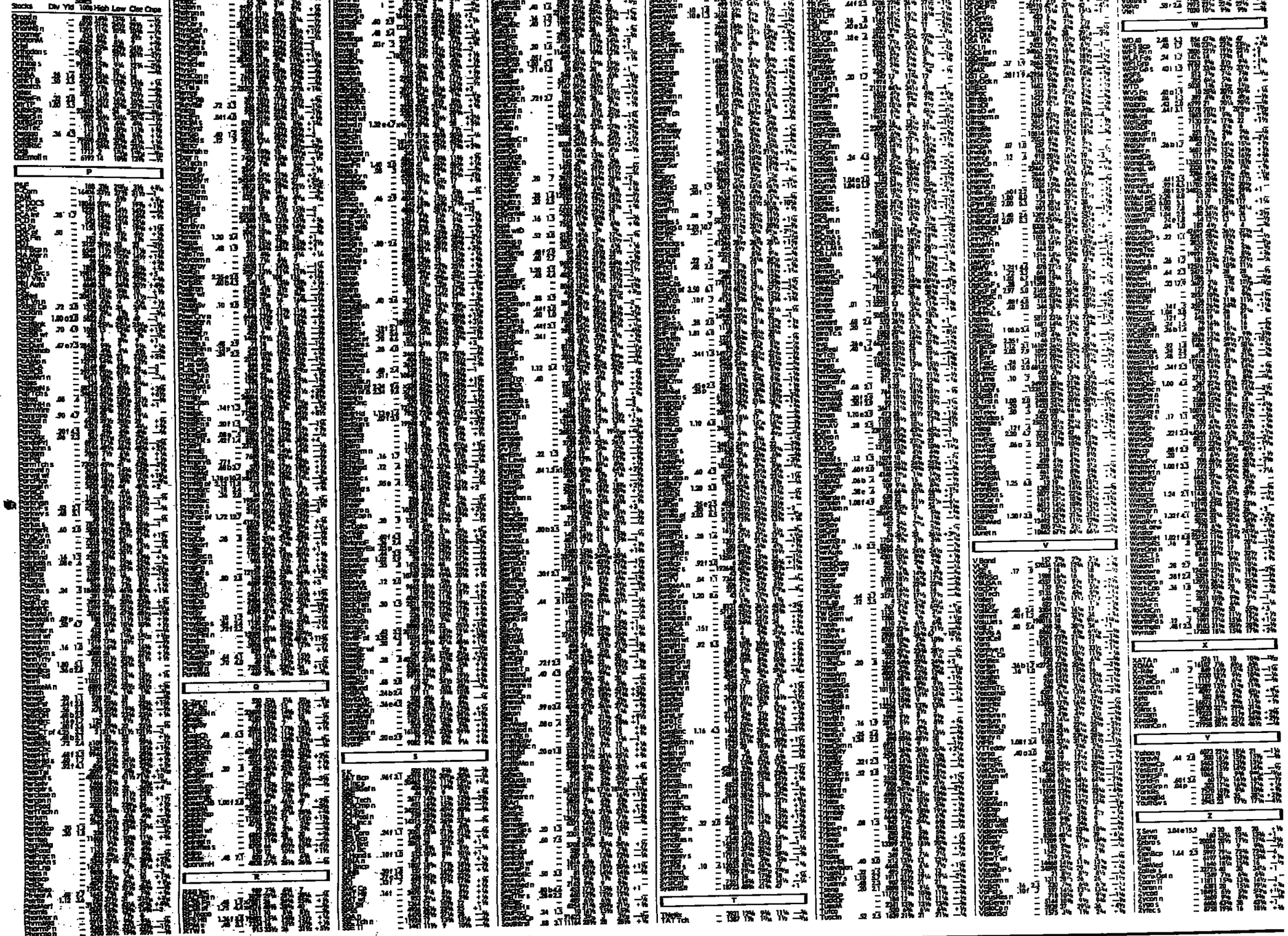


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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, June 28

(Continued)



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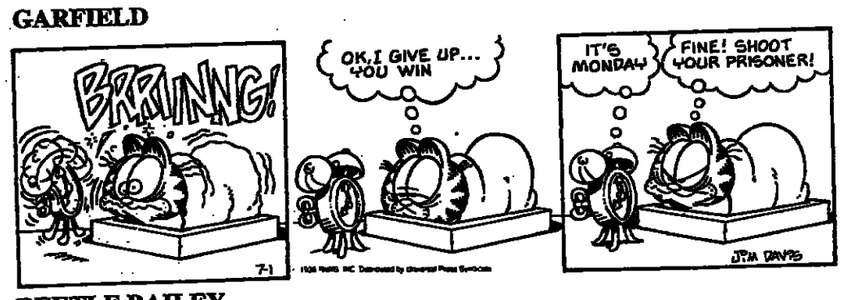


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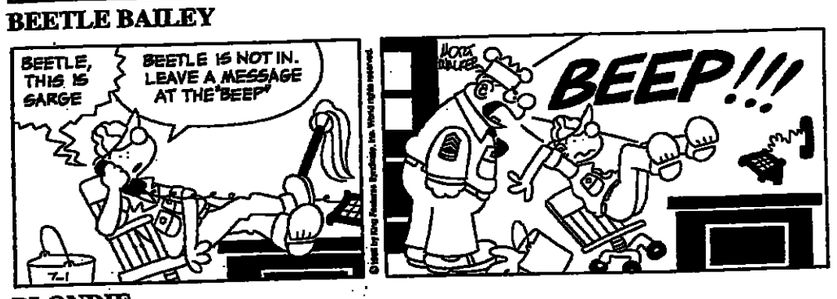
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JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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REFILP

PARMEE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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Saturday's Jumbles: BASIS RODEO LOCALE EFFORT
Answer: What the builder did when the ceiling collapsed — RAISED THE ROOF

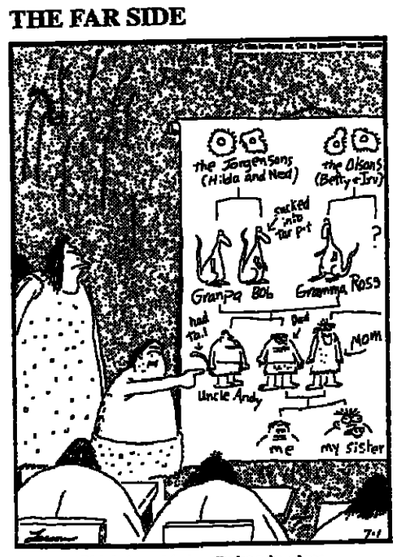
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SPORTS

OLYMPICS

North Korea May Get Aid From South

The Associated Press

SEOUL — South Korea will reportedly help North Korea with its travel expenses to the Atlanta Olympics in response to a request from the International Olympic Committee.

The committee and the Atlanta Olympics Organizing Committee asked South Korea last April to help finance the Olympic participation of the impoverished communist state, the national news agency Yonhap reported Sunday.

South Korea has responded "positively," Yonhap reported, quoting an unnamed Seoul official. Officials were not available Sunday to comment on the reports.

Also Sunday, the Chosun Ilbo newspaper, quoting government sources, said the South Korean donation would be less than $1 million. The North reportedly asked the IOC and the U.S. organizing committee to provide $2 million for transportation and expenses.

North Korea is expected to send about 70 athletes to the Atlanta games, the first major international sports event it will attend in years.

There had been doubt the isolationist country would attend, considering its economic difficulties and continuing tensions with pro-American South Korea, but the North accepted the Olympic invitation at the last minute.

Tanui, Hurt, Fails At 10,000 Meters

Reuters

KASARANI, Kenya — The former world champion Moses Tanui was the biggest casualty on a day of upsets at the Kenyan Olympic trials on Saturday when he dropped out of the 10,000 meters after 15 laps with a leg injury.

Tanui, the Boston marathon champion, turned down a place in the marathon team for Atlanta, opting to try for the 10,000 meters instead.

The race was won by the All African Games champion Josphat Machuka, followed by Paul Koech and Kiptum Muigei. Paul Tergat, twice world cross country champion, finished fourth, but won a wild card to Atlanta ahead of Muigei.

The New York marathon champion, Tegla Lorupe, also won a wild card after finishing fifth in the 10,000 meter on Friday. Lorupe had qualified for Atlanta in the marathon but, like Tanui, had elected to try for the 10,000 meters instead.

World champion and record holder Moses Kiptanui was narrowly beaten by 0.10 of a second in his 3,000 steeplechase specialty event by Olympic champion Matthew Birir who clocked 8:14.20.

In the 5,000 metres, 25-year-old Tom Nyariki, running the distance for only the second time, beat favorite Paul Bitok. Ishmael Kirui, twice world champion, was fifth place and will not go to Atlanta.

Super Mario Comes Up Short

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

'S-HERTOGENBOSCH, the Netherlands — If he spoke English, he would call himself Super Mario. Or try the Italian Stallion.

Instead, Mario Cipollini has to make do with Il Magnifico, the Magnificent One, or, because of his tawny ponytail and constant two-day stubble, the Re Leone, the Lion King. Cipollini — little onion in Italian — prefers Il Magnifico, of course. Who wouldn't?

Now 29 years old and the leader of the Saeco team in the Tour de France, Cipollini has been acknowledged for the last few years as the best sprinter in bicycle racing and certainly the flashiest.

Flash: After a stage of the Tour of Catalonia this month, he denounced the race's organizers for, he charged, treating the riders like cattle, housing them in hotels so mean that there was no drinkable water and providing no pasta at meals. He would never return to the race, he said, adding that this was a shame since he adored his fans in Spain.

Best: He spoke immediately after he had won his third stage in the weeklong race.

Flash: While everybody else on his team wore uniform black shorts in the Italian championships a week ago, Cipollini wore red ones.

Best: He did win the championship, of course, in a sprint, of course. It was his 15th victory of the season, highest in the sport, all of them sprints.

Flash: He wore scarlet shorts again — they look natty with the green, white and red of the Italian flag on his new national champion's jersey — in the prologue of the Tour de France on Saturday. For that offense against decorum, the organizers fined him 50 Swiss francs ($60) and his team director 250 Swiss francs. Defiantly, Cipollini wore the red shorts again Sunday.

Best: Not quite. He was judged to have interfered with another rider in the tumultuous sprint and was dropped from third place to 37th after 209 kilometers (130 miles) out of, around and back into the host city of 's-Hertogenbosch.

He was well placed at the front by his Saeco teammates, three of them bruisers more than 6 feet tall and immovable in the scuffling that goes on just before the finish. Cipollini was driving for what he thought was victory until, in the last 75 meters, Frédéric Moncassin, a Frenchman with the Gan team, came around the Italian on the right and passed the line first.

Moncassin was timed in 5 hours 1 second for the race in strong winds, occasional rain and daylong dark clouds. When he painted those blue Dutch skies, Vermeer must have been using a vivid imagination.

Second, in the same time, was Jeroen Blijlevens, a Dutchman with TVM, and third was Jan Svorada, a Czech with Panaria, not Cipollini. Alex Zülle, a Swiss with ONCE, kept the yellow jersey he won by two seconds in a drizzle Saturday over Chris Boardman, a Briton with Gan. Evgeni Berzin, a Russian with Gewiss, moved up to second overall, and Abraham Olano, a Spaniard with Mapei, climbed to third as Boardman finished 15 seconds behind them.

The first of 21 daily stages before the Tour ends in Paris on July 21 after 3,900 kilometers (2,423 miles) was watched by a crowd that the police estimated at more than a million of the 17 million Dutch. To most veteran observers of the Tour, it was the largest crowd ever seen all along a day's route.

Spilling onto narrow roads and leaving only a thin trail for the racers to pass through, the fans made the stage resemble the traditional one at Alpe d'Huez, a favorite with the Dutch. But this was a mountain stage without mountains.

Cipollini was in his element since the roads, as flat as a filleted North Sea herring, guaranteed a sprint finish. He escaped the half dozen crashes among nervous riders on a route laced with traffic islands and speed bumps — "Let Op," the signs warn.

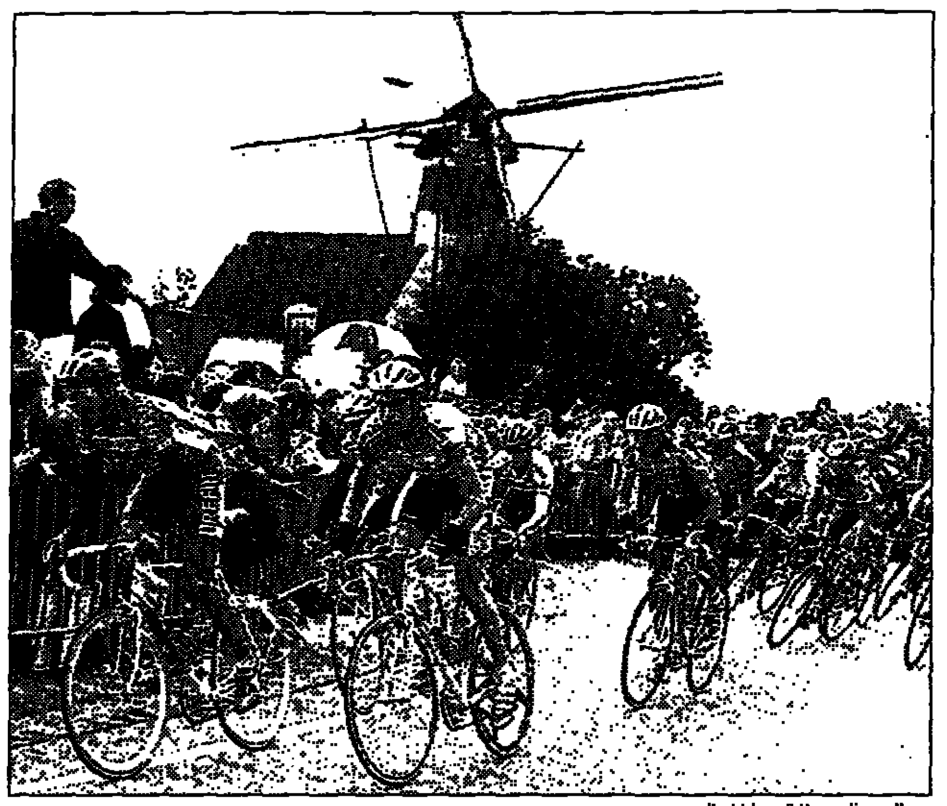
In his previous three Tours, Cipollini has not been dominating, having won three stages — as many as he won in the Giro d'Italia a month ago. He is usually tired, he says, after the Giro, where he goes all out as the Italian leader of an Italian team. Also, the competition and pressure are a notch higher in the Tour.

"There are a lot of good sprinters," Cipollini said in a brief interview before the stage Sunday. Were there any he feared? "There are a lot of good sprinters," he repeated.

But he was the best, no? "If you say so," he replied. "But you're saying it, not me."

"He's the best," says Lance Armstrong, the American leader of the Motorola team. "And he's good for cycling. His personality and his character, they keep people interested in cycling.

"He's got the hair, he's got the talk, he's got the scruffy face — he's got everything. Well, not everything, but he sure has a real personality."



Patrick Kovarik/Agence France-Presse
The Tour de France cyclists passing a Dutch windmill during first stage of the race.



Dave Caulkin/The Associated Press
Pete Sampras throwing himself into a backhand return on Center Court.

Sampras and Graf Win Solidly Despite Upsets at Wimbledon

By Jennifer Frey
Washington Post Service

WIMBLEDON, England — Pete Sampras has not barricaded himself in his hotel room or purchased a handful of four-leaf clovers or chosen to wear the same pair of socks in an attempt to avoid the cursed luck that has left the men's draw at this year's Wimbledon looking something like the guest list for a party at the local Rotary Club.

Sampras is above all of that and above the rest of the men's draw, as he proved, once again, Saturday afternoon on Center Court. In what was the final day in the first week of a tournament unprecedented in the number of upsets, Sampras continued in his bid for a fourth consecutive Wimbledon title with a four-set victory over Karol Kucera, 6-4, 6-1, 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (7-3), to pass into the second week of play and the fourth round.

Sampras's victory was followed on Center Court by a straight-set victory by the women's No. 1, Steffi Graf, who dispatched Nicole Arendt, 6-2, 6-1, on a cold and gusty day. Sampras and Graf — both defending champions — have represented a solid core to what otherwise has been an unpredictable tournament.

"I didn't have the feeling I could lose the match, or something like it," said Graf, when asked if she was worried that the craziness of this year's Wimbledon might throw off her rock-solid game.

The women's draw, with eight of the 16 seeds remaining, has not been too devastated by upsets.

But at the close of the first week, there were only five men's seeds remaining in the round of 16, and two in the top eight (Sampras and No. 4 Goran Ivansevic). Not since Wimbledon seeded only just eight players have so few seeds made it into the fourth round.

The bottom half of the draw has seen the worst of it. With the loss by No. 11 Wayne Ferriera Saturday, No. 13 Todd Martin is the sole seed remaining.

France Beats Argentina To Win Rugby Series

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Emile Ntamack and Philippe Benetton scored a try apiece in the final minutes on Saturday to help France beat Argentina 34-15 and win the two test series.

Argentina took the early lead when Jose Luis Cilley kicked a penalty after three minutes but was then subjected to intense French pressure.

Argentine captain Pedro Sporleder was penalized twice for protesting to referee Clayton Thomas, of Wales. Richard Dourthe converted the second kick to level the scores.

Scilley put Argentina ahead again for the last time with a penalty after 18 minutes, but then a pushover try by Fabien Pelous and another by captain Philippe Saint-Andre, after a run in which he pushed off several tacklers, took the halftime score to 13-9 for France.

Argentina went on the attack at the start of the second half, but the French passing and handling was superior, and they continued to dominate line-outs.

The final 20 minutes were hectic, with two penalties each from Scilley and Castaignede making it 22-15 for France with 10 minutes to go.

Australia 74, Canada 9 In Brisbane, Australia, Wallaby full-back Matthew Burke scored a record 39 points as Australia recorded its highest test score in trouncing Canada.

Burke's 39 points beat the previous individual mark for an Australian of 28 set by former captain Michael Lynagh against Argentina last year.

His points came from three tries, nine conversions and two penalties. He finished six points behind the individual record of 45 set by New Zealand fly-half Simon Culhane against Japan in Bloemfontein at last year's World Cup.

Australia ran in 10 tries against the willing but outclassed Canadians, Burke taking them past their previous highest total of 73-3 against Western Samoa in 1994.

Australia had made seven changes to the side that beat Wales 42-3 in last Saturday's second test. On Sunday, Australia named three changes in its team for the first Bledisloe Cup match against New Zealand next weekend.

Stamp's Wrong, Norman's Out

By Jack Cavanaugh
New York Times Service

CROMWELL, Connecticut — For lack of a zero on the Maxfli golf balls he had used during the first two rounds, Greg Norman disqualified himself from the Canon Greater Hartford Open.

"The ball that I used is a legal golf ball," said Norman, the event's defending champion, who was five strokes behind the second-round leader, Kevin Sutherland, when he disqualified himself. "It's been approved by the USGA" — the U.S. Golf Association — "but the difference is, there is a different stamping on my golf ball."

Under the association's conforming-ball rule, Norman explained, the stamping on his Maxfli ball — which he was using on an experimental basis — should have read "XS-90."

But Norman's ball was stamped "XS-9," and for lack of a zero the ball was technically illegal "even though it is an identical golf ball to the one that has been approved," Norman said. "It's as pure and simple as that."

Norman said he learned his ball was illegal in a phone call from his wife Friday after a Maxfli official had called his Florida home to say the balls were improperly stamped. Norman contacted officials and, after discussion of the rules, withdrew.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	47	31	.603	—
Baltimore	41	36	.532	5½
Toronto	35	44	.443	12½
Boston	33	45	.423	14
Detroit	23	57	.288	25
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	48	31	.608	—
Chicago	46	33	.582	2
Milwaukee	40	38	.513	7½
Minnesota	37	41	.474	10½
Kansas City	34	46	.425	14½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	48	31	.608	—
Seattle	41	36	.532	6
California	40	40	.500	8½
Oakland	38	42	.475	10½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	49	30	.620	—
Montreal	46	33	.582	3
Florida	39	40	.494	10
New York	37	42	.468	12
Philadelphia	32	46	.410	16½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	41	40	.506	—
St. Louis	40	39	.506	—
Cincinnati	36	38	.486	1½
Chicago	37	42	.468	3
Pittsburgh	36	43	.456	4
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	42	39	.519	—
San Diego	42	39	.519	—
Colorado	39	39	.500	1½
San Francisco	36	42	.462	4½

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 001 020 101—5 11 1
Boston 001 400 21x—8 14 0
Br.Williams, Sager (4), M.Myers (7), Walker (8) and Ausmus; Wakefield, Gunderson (6), Garces (7), Slocumb (9) and Stanley. W—Wakefield, 5-8. L—Br.Williams, 1-5.

Milwaukee 200 001 200—5 11 1
Toronto 000 000 010—1 4 0
D'Amico, J. Mercedes (6), Potts (7), Fetters (8) and Levis; Ju.Guzman, Brow (9) and S.Martinez, O'Brien (8). W—D'Amico, 1-0. L—Ju.Guzman, 6-6. Sv—Fetters (13). HRs—Milwaukee, G. Vaughn (24), Vina (4).

Minnesota 110 000 000—2 5 1
Kansas City 002 004 00x—6 10 1
Radke, Aldred (7), Naulty (8) and G. Myers; Appier and Fasano. W—Appier, 7-7. L—Radke, 4-10.

Baltimore 001 030 003—7 14 2
New York 002 110 000—4 10 0
Krivda, Mills (5), Rhodes (5), R. Myers (9) and Zaun; Gooden, M.Rivera (7), Wickman (9) and Girardi. W—Rhodes, 9-0. L—M. Rivera, 3-1. Sv—R. Myers (15). HRs—Baltimore, Palmeiro 2 (20).

Cleveland 100 100 000—2 6 1
Chicago 000 022 00x—4 6 1
DeMartinez, Poole (4), Tavarez (5), Assenmacher (7) and Pena, S.Alomar (8); Baldwin, L.Thomas (7), Simas (7), R.Hernandez (9) and Kreuter, Karkovice (9). W—Baldwin, 7-1. L—Tavarez, 2-5. Sv—R. Hernandez (23). HR—Cleveland, Murray (11).

Oakland 000 015 000—6 8 1
California 001 011 000—3 5 0
Chouinard, Corsi (6), Mohler (8), Taylor (9) and Steinbach; Finley, McElroy (7), J. Abbott (9) and Slaught. W—Chouinard, 2-2. L—Finley, 9-6. HRs—Oakland, Giambi (15), Young (12), Mashore (1). California, Salmon (20).

Texas 020 030 020—8 16 1
Seattle 701 281 00x—19 22 1
Pavlik, Brandenburg (1), Heredia (4), Vosberg (7) and Rodriguez, Valle (8); Wolcott, Carmona (2), Ayala (5), Guetterman (6), Minor (7) and D. Wilson. W—Carmona, 4-0. L—Pavlik, 10-2. HRs—Texas, Greer (7). Seattle, E. Martinez (17), D. Wilson (12), B.R.Hunter (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 000 000 000—0 9 2
Florida 000 010 10x—2 5 0
Glavine, Clontz (7) and J.Lopez; A.Leiter, Te.Mathews (8), Nen (9) and C. Johnson. W—A. Leiter, 9-6. L—Glavine, 8-5. Sv—Nen (16).

Montreal 011 001 000—3 8 0
Philadelphia 040 101 10x—7 16 0
Urbina, Manuel (4), Dyer (6), D. Veres (7) and Fletcher; Mulholland, K. Ryan (7), and Santiago. W—Mulholland, 6-6. L—Urbina, 4-2. Sv—K. Ryan (3). HRs—Montreal, Lansing (5). Philadelphia, Santiago (13), J. Phillips 2 (7).

Pittsburgh 000 000 010—1 6 0
St. Louis 001 010 04x—6 8 0
Neagle, Plesac (8), Lieber (8) and Kendall; Osborne, Eckersley (9) and Pagnozzi. W—Osborne, 7-4. L—Neagle, 8-4. HRs—St. Louis, Gant (10), Mabry (7).

Chicago 200 020 000—4 7 0
Cincinnati 401 001 01x—7 9 1
Castillo, Bullinger (7), Patterson (8), Bottenfield (8) and Servais; Smiley, Carrasco (7), L. Smith (9) and Taubensee. Oliver (9). W—Smiley, 8-6. L—Castillo, 2-10. Sv—L. Smith (2). HRs—Cincinnati, R.Sanders 2 (7), Morris (7).

New York 000 330 001—7 12 1
Houston 000 020 000—2 7 2
M.Clark, Henry (7) and Hundley; Drabek, Hartgraves (5), Johnstone (6), X. Hernandez (8) and Wilkins. W—M. Clark, 6-6. L—Drabek, 3-6. Sv—Henry (5).

Los Angeles 000 103 000—4 9 0
Colorado 022 400 05x—13 16 0
R.Martinez, Guthrie (5), Osuna (6), Radinsky (8) and Piazza; Freeman, S. Reed (6), Leskanic (8), Ruffin (9) and Je.Reed. W—Freeman, 6-4. L—R. Martinez, 6-2. HRs—Los Angeles, Karros (15). Colorado, Galarraga (22), Bichette (15), Castilla (15).

San Diego 300 100 101—6 9 2
San Francisco 000 000 010—1 6 1
Ashby, Florie (6), S.Sanders (7), Villone (8), Hoffman (8) and B.Johnson, Flaherty (8); Fernandez, Bautista (5), DeLucia (8), Creek (9), Dewey (9) and Manwaring. W—Ashby, 8-2. L—Fernandez, 4-8. Sv—Hoffman (14). HRs—San Diego, B. Johnson (6), C. Gwynn (1).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 000 000 003—3 6 0
New York 000 310 00x—4 9 0
Mussina, Haynes (7) and Holles; Pettitte, J. Nelson (8), Polley (9), Wetteland (9) and Leyritz, Girardi (5). W—Pettitte, 12-4. L—Mussina, 10-5. Sv—Wetteland (25). HR—Baltimore, Bonilla (8).

Milwaukee 000 015 100—7 9 0
Toronto 300 000 001—4 10 1
Karl, Garcia (8) and Matheny; Janzen, Ware (6) and O'Brien. W—Karl, 8-3. L—Janzen, 4-3. HRs—Milwaukee, Js.Valentin (11). Seitzer (9). Toronto, Carter (18).

Texas 022 100 220—9 13 0
Seattle 011 000 300—5 6 0
Oliver, Russell (7), Henneman (9) and I. Rodriguez; Meacham, M.Jackson (7), Charlton (9) and D. Wilson. W—Oliver, 7-2. L—Meacham, 0-1. HRs—Texas, J.Gonzalez 2 (17), Elster (13), I.Rodriguez (10). Seattle, E. Martinez (18), Sojo (1).

Oakland 020 040 230—11 13 0
California 030 400 002—9 16 3
Wojciechowski, Reyes (4), Groom (6), Taylor (7), Mohler (8) and Steinbach; Grimsley, Monteleone (5), McElroy (7), Percival (8), S.Williams (9) and Borders. W—Groom, 3-0. L—Monteleone, 0-1. HRs—Oakland, Giambi (16), Berroa (19), Steinbach (15). California, G.Anderson (9), Borders 2 (2).

Detroit 213 000 000—6 11 1
Boston 205 005 01x—13 16 1
Gohr, Keagle (3), Urbani (7) and Parent; Sele, Eshelman (4), Hudson (8) and Stanley. W—Eshelman, 3-2. L—Keagle, 3-6. HRs—Boston, Stanley (11), Jn.Valentin 2 (10).

Cleveland 000 000 001 2—3 7 0
Chicago 000 000 100 1—2 6 1
McDowell, Shuey (9) and S.Alomar, Pena (9); Alvarez, Simas (8), R.Hernandez (9), Karchner (10), L. Thomas (10), McCaskill (10) and Karkovice, Kreuter (10). W—Shuey, 2-1. L—Karchner, 5-2. HR—Chicago, F.Thomas (22).

Minnesota 306 010 110—12 16 3
Kansas City 140 010 100—7 9 3
Robertson, Trombley (2), Guardado (6), Naulty (7), Stevens (9) and G. Myers; Linton, Valera (3), Magnante (6), Pugh (7), Montgomery (9) and Fasano. H. Mercedes (8). W—Trombley, 2-0. L—Linton, 2-4. HRs—Minnesota, Lawton (1). Kansas City, Paquette (9).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 003 000 020—5 7 1
Cincinnati 002 150 10x—9 11 0
Campbell, Bullinger (4), Bottenfield (5), Myers (6), Wendell (8) and Servais; Houston (7); Portugal, Shaw (8) and J.Oliver. W—Portugal, 4-5. L—Bullinger, 3-6. HRs—Chicago, Sosa (26), Gonzalez (6). Cincinnati, Boone (8).

Pittsburgh 100 120 010—5 11 0
St. Louis 301 010 001—6 15 1
Dessens, Christiansen (5), M.Wilkins (6), Miceli (8) and Osik; An.Benes, Fossas (7), Petkovsek (8), Honeycutt (8) and Pagnozzi. W—Honeycutt, 1-0. L—Miceli, 1-4.

San Diego 000 013 021—7 12 0
San Francisco 312 000 000—6 8 0
Hamilton, Bergman (3), Blair (5), Hoffman (9) and B.Johnson; M.Leiter, Beck (8) and Lampkin. W—Blair, 1-5. L—Beck, 0-4. Sv—Hoffman (15). HRs—San Diego, Finley 2 (14), B. Johnson (7), C.Gomez (1). San Francisco, Bonds (21).

Montreal 000 000 010—1 5 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 2 0
Fassero and Webster; Schilling, Bottalico (9) and Santiago. W—Fassero, 8-5. L—Schilling, 2-3.

Atlanta 000 000 003—3 9 1
Florida 302 000 00x—5 11 0
Smoltz, Bielecki (5), Wade (7), Borbon (8) and J. Lopez; Rapp, Powell (7), Nen (9) and C.Johnson. W—Rapp, 4-10. L—Smoltz, 14-3. HR—Florida, Conine (13).

New York 000 000 001—1 8 3
Houston 320 300 01x—9 14 0
Person, P. A.Martinez (3), DiPoto (5), Byrd (8) and Hundley; Reynolds and R. Wilkins. W—Reynolds, 9-5. L—Person, 1-3. HRs—Houston, Biggio (10), Miller (7).

Los Angeles 001 150 060—13 20 0
Colorado 000 000 082—10 14 0
I.Valdes, Park (8), Guthrie (8), Osuna (8), Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza, Prince (8); Rekar, Bailey (5), Painter (8), M.Munoz (8), Holmes (9) and Je.Reed. W—I. Valdes, 8-5. L—Rekar, 2-3. HRs—Los Angeles, Ashley (4), Piazza 3 (21), Karros (16), Gagne (5). Colorado, Burks (20), Bichette (16), Castilla (16).

Japanese Baseball

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Ties	Pct.	GB
Hiroshima	42	24	—	.636	—
Chunichi	35	28	—	.556	5½
Yakult	34	31	—	.523	7½
Yomiuri	31	35	—	.470	11
Yokohama	30	36	—	.355	12
Hanshin	24	42	—	.364	18

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Hiroshima 5, Yomiuri 4
Chunichi 10, Yokohama 0
Yakult 9, Hanshin 4

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Hiroshima 8, Yomiuri 7
Chunichi 6, Yokohama 2
Yakult 5, Hanshin 3

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	Ties	Pct.	GB
Nippon Ham	41	28	2	.594	—
Orix	36	28	2	.563	2½
Kintetsu	32	33	0	.492	7
Lotte	33	35	2	.485	7½
Seibu	29	35	3	.453	9½
Daiei	28	40	1	.412	12½

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Nippon Ham 6, Lotte 2
Orix 6, Seibu 4
Daiei 9, Kintetsu 1

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Lotte 9, Nippon Ham 3
Daiei 5, Kintetsu 4
Seibu 4, Orix 4 (12 innings)

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

SOCCER

ASIAN CUP QUALIFYING
Thailand 5, Burma 1
Singapore 2, Maldives 0

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER
SATURDAY'S RESULT
Kansas City 1, Dallas 0

STANDINGS: Eastern Conference— Tampa Bay 24 points; D.C. 13; NY-NJ 12; Columbus 11; New England 9; Western Conference— Los Angeles 32; Dallas 21; Kansas City 20; San Jose 19; Colorado 13.

TENNIS

WIMBLEDON

THIRD ROUND
MEN'S SINGLES

Tim Henman, Britain, def. Luke Milligan, Britain, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4; Jason Stoltenberg, Australia, def. Mose Navarra, Italy, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, def. Mikael Tillstrom, Sweden, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1; Michael Stich (10), Germany, def. Sandon Stolle, Australia, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Patrick Rafter, Australia, def. Marc Rosset (14), Switzerland, 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3; Paul Haarhuis, Netherlands, def. Jonathan Stark, United States, 6-4, 6-7 (6-8), 6-1, 6-4; Todd Martin (13), U.S., def. Renzo Furlan, Italy, 7-6 (7-1), 6-4, 6-2; Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Karol Kucera, Slovakia, 6-4, 6-1, 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (7-3).

Magnus Gustafsson, Sweden, def. Wayne Ferreira (11), South Africa, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5, 1-6, 5-7, 6-1; Alexander Radulescu, Germany, def. David Wheaton, U.S., 6-7 (4-7), 6-4, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; Goran Ivanisevic (4), Croatia, def. Alexander Volkov, Russia, 7-6 (7-3), 7-5, 6-3; Richard Krajicek, Netherlands, def. Brett Steven, New Zealand, 7-6 (7-5), 6-7 (5-7), 6-4, 6-2.

Cedric Pioline (16), France, def. Jan Kroslak, Slovakia, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Meredith McGrath, Midland, Mich., def. Nancy Feber, Belgium, 7-5, 6-7 (4-7), 6-2; Kimiko Date (12), Japan, def. Kristie Boogert, Netherlands, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2; Patricia Hy-Boulais, Canada, def. Nathalie Tauziat, France, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4; Jana Novotna (6), Czech Republic, def. Ruxandra Dragomir, Romania, 6-3, 6-1.

Elena Likhovtseva, Russia, def. Larisa Neiland, Latvia, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0; Martina Hingis (16), Switzerland, def. Linda Wild, U.S., 6-3, 2-6, 6-1; Mary Pierce (13), France, def. Natalia Medvedeva, Ukraine, 6-4, 6-1; Ai ugiyama, Japan, def. Anke Huber (5), Germany, 7-6 (7-3), 6-1.

Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Nicole Arendt, U.S., 6-2, 6-1; Conchita Martinez (3), Spain, def. Lori McNeil, U.S., 7-5, 7-6 (7-4).

AUTO RACING

French Grand Prix

Leading results Sunday of the 306-kilometer (190.139-mile) 72-lap French Grand Prix on the Circuit : 1, Damon Hill, Britain, Williams-Renault, 72, 1 hour, 36 minutes, 28.795 seconds; 2, Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, Williams-Renault, 72, 8.127 seconds behind; 3, Jean Alesi, France, Benetton-Renault, 72, 46.442 seconds; 4, Gerhard Berger, Austria, Benetton-Renault, 72, 46.859 seconds; 5, Mika Hakkinen, Finland, McLaren-Mercedes, 72 laps; 6, David Coulthard, Britain, McLaren-Mercedes, 71; 7, Olivier Panis, France, Ligier-Mugen-Honda, 71; 8, Martin Brundle, Britain, Jordan-Peugeot, 71; 9, Rubens Barrichello, Brazil, Jordan-Peugeot, 71, 10, Mika Salo, Finland, Tyrrell-Yamaha, 70.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS: 1, Damon Hill, England, William-Renault, 63 points; 2, Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, Williams-Renault, 38; 3, Michael Schumacher, Germany, Scuderia-Ferrari, 26; 4, Jean Alesi, France, Benetton-Renault, 25; 5, David Coulthard, Scotland, McLaren-Mercedes, 14; 6, Mika Hakkinen, Finland, McClaren-Mercedes, 12; 7, Olivier Panis, France, Ligier-Mugen Honda, 11; 8, Gerhard Berger, Austria, Benetton-Renault, 10; 8, Eddie Irvine, Ireland, Scuderia-Ferrari, 9; 10, Rubens Barrichello, Brazil, Jordan-Peugot, 7.

CONSTRUCTORS' STANDINGS: 1, Williams-Renault 101 points; 2, Ferrari 35; 2, Benetton-Renault 35; 4, McLaren-Mercedes 26; 5, Ligier-Mugen Honda 12; 6, Sauber-Ford 10; 7, Jordan-Peugeot 9; 8, Tyrrell-Yamaha 5; 9, Footwork-Hart 1.

CYCLING

Tour de France

Leading results Saturday from the prologue of the Tour de France — a 5.8-mile individual time trial around Den Bosch, Netherlands: 1, Alex Zulle, Switzerland, ONCE, 10 minutes, 53 seconds; 2, Chris Boardman, Britain, Gan, 2 seconds behind; 3, Yevgeny Berzin, Russia, Gewiss, 3 seconds; 4, Abraham Olano, Spain, Mapei, 7 seconds; 5, Tony Rominger, Switzerland, Mapei, 10 seconds; 6, Bjarne Riis, Denmark, Telekom, 11 seconds; 7, Miguel Indurain, Spain, Banesto, 12 seconds; 8, Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE, 15 seconds; 9, Melchor Mauri, Spain, ONCE, 21 seconds; 10, Alexandre Gontchenkov, Russia, Roslotto, 22 seconds.

Leading results Sunday in the Tour de France's first stage, 209 kilometers (129.6 miles) starting and finishing in Den Bosch: 1, Frederic Moncassin, France, Gan, 5 hours, 1 second; 2, Jeroen Blijlevens, Netherlands, TVM, same time; 3, Jan Svorada, Czech Republic, Panaria, s.t.; 4, Nicola Minali, Italy, Gewiss, s.t.; 5, Erik Zabel, Germany, Telekom, s.t.; 6, Fabio Baldato, Italy, MG, s.t.; 7, Arvis Piziks, Lithuania, Rabobank, s.t.; 8, Stefano Cologe, Italy, Refin, s.t.; 9, Christophe Capelle, France, Paegeot, s.t.; 10, Mario Traversoni, Italy, Carrera, s.t.

STANDINGS: 1, Alex Zulle, Switzerland, ONCE, 5 hours, 10 minutes, 54 seconds; 2, Yevgeny Berzin, Russia, Gewiss, 3 seconds behind; 3, Abraham Olano, Spain, Mapei, 7 seconds; 4, Moncassin, 9 seconds; 5, Bjarne Riis, Denmark, Telekom, 11 seconds; 6, Miguel Indurain, Spain, Banesto, 12 seconds; 7, Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE, 15 seconds; 8, Chris Boardman, Britain, Gan, 17 seconds; 9, Tony Rominger, Switzerland, Mapei, 19 seconds; 10, Melchor Mauri, Spain, ONCE, 21 seconds.

GOLF

French Open

Leading scores Sunday after the last day of the 900,000 French Open golf tournament played over the par-72, 6,510-meter (7,115-yard) National Golf course at Guyancourt, France:

x-R. Allenby, Australia	70-65-68-69—272
B. Langer, Germany	69-70-67-66—272
R. Goosen, South Africa	66-68-72-68—274
Paul McGinley, Ireland	70-67-75-63—275
S. Richardson, England	68-63-71-73—275
Lee Westwood, England	67-68-73-68—276
G. Turner, New Zealand	66-70-70-71—277
F. Nobilo, New Zealand	67-68-71-71—277
P. Broadhurst, England	70-64-70-73—277
Philip Walton, Ireland	67-71-68-72—278

x-Wins in first hole of play-off

RUGBY

EUROPEAN SUPER LEAGUE
Sheffield 32 Workington 16
London 16 Bradford 22

RUGBY UNION
Australia 74, Canada 9
France 34, Argentina 15

OPTUS CUP
IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
South Queensland 20, Penrith 16
Western Reds 11, Manly 8
Canterbury 24, Newcastle 14
Brisbane Broncos 30, Parramatta 24
St. George 20, Cronulla 20
Auckland Warriors 32, Western Suburbs 16
South Sydney 18, Gold Coast 16
Sydney Tigers 18, North Queensland 16
North Sydney 48, Illawarra 18

CURRIE CUP
IN SOUTH AFRICA
N. Transvaal 80, E. Transvaal 22
South East Transvaal 15, Transvaal 15
Natal 60, Eastern Province 21
Free State 53, South Western Districts 20
Boland 32, Western Transvaal 22

FOOTBALL

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Toronto	1	0	0	27	24	2
Hamilton	1	0	0	35	23	2
Ottawa	0	1	0	23	35	0
Montreal	0	1	0	24	27	0
WESTERN DIVISION						
Calgary	2	0	0	72	25	4
Edmonton	1	0	0	28	14	2
British Columbia	0	1	0	14	28	0
Saskatchewan	0	1	0	13	33	0
Winnipeg	0	1	0	12	39	0

FRIDAY'S RESULT
Hamilton 35, Ottawa 23

SATURDAY'S RESULT
Calgary 39, Winnipeg 12

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE

CLEVELAND—Put RHP Dennis Martinez on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of RHP Danny Graves from Buffalo, AA.

KANSAS CITY—Bought contract of C Henry Mercedes from Omaha, AA. Sent OF Chris Stynes to Omaha. Outrighted RHP Dilson Torres to Omaha.

MILWAUKEE—Put INF-OF Pat Listach on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 26. Recalled INF Danny Perez and P Jeff D'Amico from New Orleans, AA. Optioned INF Tim Unroe to New Orleans.

MINNESOTA—Recalled RHP Scott Klingenbeck from Salt Lake City, PCL.

N.Y. YANKEES—Recalled C Jorge Posada from Columbus, IL. Optioned LHP Billy Brewer to Columbus.

TORONTO—Put RHP Bill Risley on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 26. Bought contract of RHP Scott Brow from Syracuse, IL. Designated RHP Giovanni Carrara for assignment.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ATLANTA—Put OF Danny Bautista on 15-day disabled list. Called up INF Ed Giovanola from Richmond, IL.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Monday, July 1

TENNIS, Wimbledon, England — Wimbledon tennis championships.
SOCCER, Bangkok — Asian Cup, qualifying, Group 3, Thailand vs. Singapore, Burma vs. Maldives.

Tuesday, July 2

TENNIS, Wimbledon, England — Wimbledon tennis championships, through July 7.

Wednesday, July 3

SOCCER, Zurich, Switzerland — FIFA 50th Congress, through July 4
ATHLETICS, Lausanne, Switzerland — IAAF Grand Prix, Athletissima.
CRICKET, Taunton, England — Somerset vs. Pakistan.

Thursday, July 4

SOCCER, Singapore — Asian Cup, qualifying, Group 3, Thailand vs. Maldives; Singapore vs. Burma.
GOLF, Newtownmountkennedy, Ireland — PGA European Tour, Murphy's Irish Open, through July 7; Lemont, Illinois — U.S. PGA Tour, Motorola Western Open, through July 7; Beachwood, Ohio — USGA, U.S. Senior PGA Tour, U.S. Senior Open, through July 7; Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan — Japan PGA Tour, Yonex Open, through July 7.
CRICKET, Nottingham, England — England vs. India, third test, through July 9.

Friday, July 5

SOCCER, Doha, Qatar — Asian Cup, qualifying, Group 7, Qatar vs. Kazakstan.
GOLF, Hiroshima, Japan — Japan LPGA, Toyo Suisan Ladies, through July 7; Sylvania, Ohio — U.S. LPGA, Jamie Farr Kroger Classic, through July 7.
ATHLETICS, Oslo, Norway — IAAF Grand Prix, Mobil Bislett Games.

Saturday, July 6

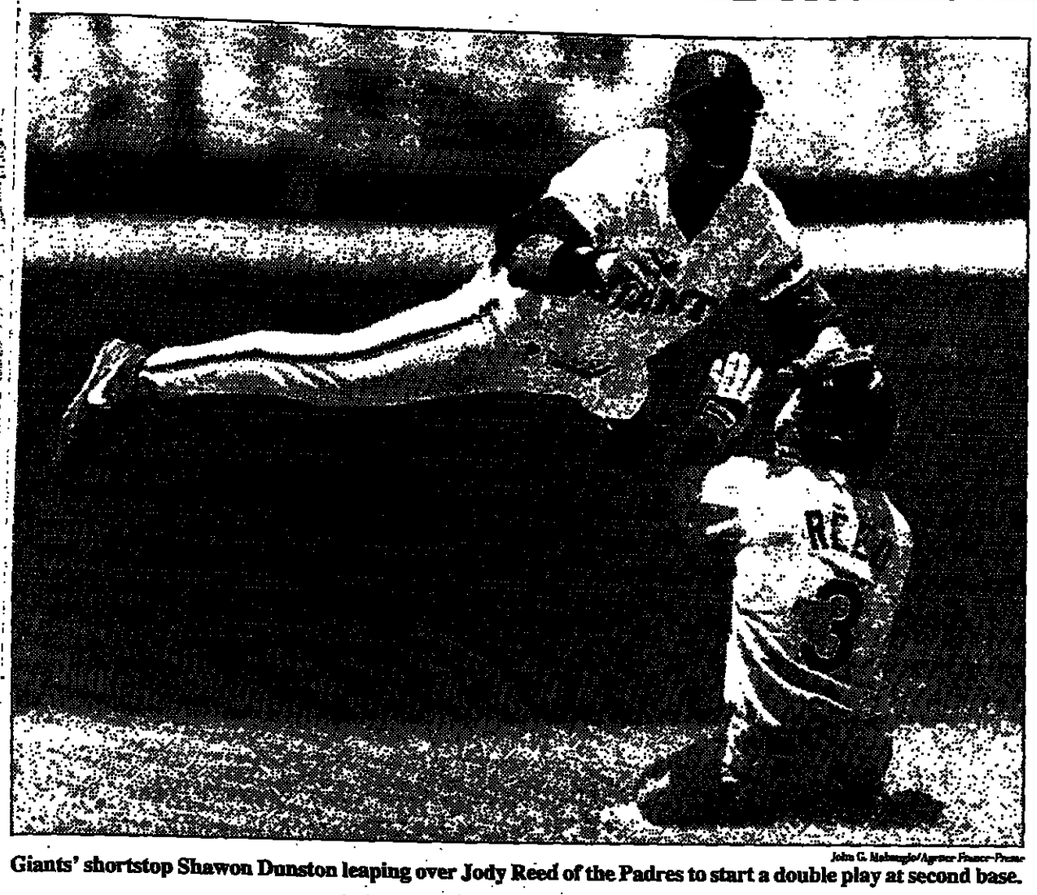
SOCCER, Santiago, Chile — World Cup qualifying, Chile vs. Ecuador.

Sunday, July 7

SOCCER, Santiago, Chile — World Cup qualifying, Peru vs. Argentina, Colombia vs. Uruguay, Bolivia vs. Venezuela; Singapore — Asian Cup, qualifying, Group 3, Thailand vs. Burma, Singapore vs. Maldives.

هدية من الاهرام

SPORTS



John G. Mabanglo/Agence France-Presse

Giants' shortstop Shawon Dunston leaping over Jody Reed of the Padres to start a double play at second base.

Orioles Down Yanks, Cut Lead to 4½

Top 2 Teams in AL East Split 4-Game Series at Yankee Stadium

The Associated Press

David Wells pitched a four-hitter Sunday and Brady Anderson hit his 27th home run Sunday as the visiting Baltimore Orioles beat the New York Yankees, 9-1, salvaging a split of the four-game series between the top two teams in the AL East.

The Yankees' divisional lead was cut to 4½ games.

Wells (5-8) allowed a seventh-inning home run to Bernie Williams, but finished for his third complete game this season. Wells struck out two, walked one and allowed only one other runner to reach scoring position.

Baseball Roundup

Wells improved to 13-4 against the Yankees and 9-1 at Yankee Stadium.

Anderson, hitless in his first 12 at-bats in the series, hit a three-run homer in the sixth after reliever Mark Hutton walked two. Anderson began the day tied with Sammy Sosa of the Chicago Cubs for the major-league home-run lead.

The Orioles took a 1-0 lead in the first on Rafael Palmeiro's RBI double off Ramiro Mendoza, and added five runs in the third.

Roberto Alomar opened with his 11th homer before B.J. Surhoff's RBI single and Luis Polonia's two-run single with the bases loaded made it 5-0.

Mark Hutton relieved Mendoza after Polonia's single, and with Chris Hoiles batting, the Orioles ran a double steal with Mike Devereaux scoring on Polonia's steal of second base.

Mendoza allowed six runs and eight hits in 2⅔ innings.

Red Sox 9, Tigers 4 Reggie Jefferson homered twice and had his second consecutive three-hit game, leading the Boston Red Sox to their third straight victory at Fenway Park over the Detroit Tigers.

Jefferson, who singled, doubled and tripled in three at-bats Saturday, homered his first two times up in the series finale. He also singled in the fifth and scored on Troy O'Leary's bases-loaded triple that made it 9-3.

Tom Gordon earned his first victory in a month, settling down after allowing three runs in the first two innings on homers by Travis Fryman and Tony Clark. Gordon went 6⅔ innings, allowing four runs and six hits.

Blue Jays 15, Brewers 2 Erik Hanson, backed by three home runs, pitched seven strong innings as Toronto ended a three-game losing streak.

Carlos Delgado, Joe Carter and Ed Sprague homered, and Alex Gonzalez had three hits for the Blue Jays.

After giving up two runs in the first, Hanson (8-9) faced one batter over the minimum through the next six innings. He gave up two runs and five hits.

Dave Nilsson homered in the first inning for the Brewers, who have homered in 19 straight games but had their winning streak stopped at three.

Rickey Bones (6-9) walked three in the first inning, including John Olerud with the bases loaded to force in Toronto's first run. First baseman Kevin Seitzer allowed two runs to score when he let Shawn Green's grounder roll through his legs.

Twins 5, Royals 2 Rookie Matt Lawton hit his first career grand slam, and Frank Rodriguez won his third straight game as visiting Minnesota beat Kansas City, the Twins' ninth victory in their last 10 games against the Royals.

Lawton, who hit a two-run homer Saturday night, hit his second of the season on a 3-2 pitch after the Twins had loaded the bases in the third. He has seven RBIs in his last two games.

Minnesota's Marty Cordova went 0-for-4, ending his hitting streak at 23 games — the longest in the majors this season.

Rodriguez (8-7) retired the first 13 batters before Michael Tucker doubled with one out in the fifth. Rodriguez lost his shutout when rookie Rod Myers followed with a two-out single for his first major-league hit and RBI.

In the National League:

Expos 6, Phillies 5 Pinch-hitter Cliff Floyd hit a three-run homer with two outs in the ninth inning to cap a four-run rally and give Montreal victory in Philadelphia.

Floyd's second homer of the season came off Phillies closer Ricky Bottalico (2-4), who blew his third save in 19 chances. Floyd has hit both of his home runs as a pinch-hitter.

Trailing 5-2 with two outs, the Expos scored their third run when Shane Andrews singled home David Segui. Pinch-hitter Darrin Fletcher walked and was replaced by Andy Stankiewicz before Floyd, hitting for Mel Rojas (5-3), lined a homer over the right-center field wall.

Cardinals 10, Pirates 3 Todd Stottlemyre pitched six innings and helped himself with three hits, and Ron Gant drove in three runs as the St. Louis Cardinals completed a three-game sweep of Pittsburgh.

The Cardinals' sweep gave St. Louis its eighth straight victory at home. St. Louis, which began the day tied with Houston atop the NL Central, has won 12 of 17 overall.

The Pirates have lost nine of their last 13.

Pitching in 98-degree heat (36 degrees centigrade), Stottlemyre (7-6) gave up four hits in his stint. He became the first Cardinals pitcher to get three hits in a game since Scott Terry in 1989 with three singles, including two in one inning.

Cubs 6, Reds 0 Steve Trachsel pitched seven shutout innings in wilting heat, winning his career-high fourth straight decision while leading the visiting Chicago to victory over Cincinnati.

Trachsel (7-4) ended Cincinnati's seven-game winning streak by limiting the Reds to four hits and two walks. The right-hander has not allowed a run in his last 16 innings and has not lost since May 29, going 4-0 with two no-decisions.

The temperature was 94 degrees at game time and well over 100 on the artificial turf. Trachsel handled the conditions much better than did Dave Burba, who threw 120 pitches in 6⅓ innings.

NBA Free Agents Go to the Line

By Mike Wise
New York Times Service

The lead negotiator is the agent David Falk. He will do all he can to get Michael Jordan safely back to the Chicago Bulls and Juwan Howard back to the Washington Bullets, but he needs cooperation from the respective franchises. They must pay ransom.

The lead recruiter is Patrick Ewing, who is telling every player with a radar for a jump shot that Jeff Van Gundy is a swell guy and that New York fans are more loyal than fickle. The Knicks resemble the guy in the back row nodding at the Rembrandt until everyone else is outbid.

It is not a hostage situation, but it is close. It is not a high-profile college program in need of an all-American or an art auction, but it has elements of both. The greatest collection of National Basketball Association free agents officially put their services up for sale on July 8.

With more than one-third of the league's players eligible to go elsewhere — including Shaquille O'Neal, Jordan, Howard and Gary Payton — the league's power structure into the 21st century is at stake. Merely that.

"I'm talking to everybody," Ewing said last week, referring to his off-season job as the Knicks' recruiting coordinator. "I expect us to be in the running for Juwan Howard and a lot of guys. Reggie Miller. Allan Houston. No question. We can catch the Bulls."

So, if they spend their money right, can the Lakers, another team significantly under the league's $24.3 million salary cap.

The players and owners agreed to the terms of a six-year collective bargaining agreement on Friday, but a moratorium has been placed on all free-agent signings and trades until July 9. Instead of preparing contracts this weekend in anticipation of July 1, general managers have another week to plot and dream.

The Knicks have nearly $9.5 million to spend — after they sign their three first-round draft choices — but the figure is a bit of ruse.

For example, they could give $5 million of that figure to, say, Steve Smith in his first season. With the regular 20 percent annual raise kicking in, they could offer the Atlanta shooting guard $37 million over five seasons — an average of $7.4 million a season.

That would leave them with about $4 million to spend on a second-tier free agent, say, Houston's Mario Elie, Miami's Chris Gatling or Washington point guard Robert Pack.

"We might also go with two second-tier players, too, depending on what scenario plays out," Grunfeld said. "A lot of teams will be calling the same players, but everything could happen in a matter of days."

Payton is also available, but that is a ruse as well. In the free-agent wars, you can do one of two things immediately: Put yourself in an instant position to give the Bulls a run or give your fellow general managers a good laugh at your expense.

If the Knicks were so bold (and naive and incompetent) to use all of their money on Jordan, they could dangle a three-year deal worth $34.6 million in front of His Airness, only to have it rejected once the Bulls offer him $40 million for two seasons.

In such a scenario, Chicago would be exercising the league rule in which a team may spend any amount it wishes to re-sign its own free agents without it counting against their cap. For all their perceived intentions to woo O'Neal to the other Magic Kingdom, the Lakers would be fighting the same battle against Orlando. The Magic have reportedly offered O'Neal a deal worth nearly $55 million for four years — an average of about $13.7 million a season.

The Lakers may sweeten the deal, but the Magic can come right back and match or better it. O'Neal and other free agents — who supplement their income with endorsements and extras — have indicated money is not the sole determining factor in their decision.

Soon these players will either put their convictions where their heart is or do what many of their agents are telling them to do: use the Knicks and Lakers for leverage and then take the cash.

"A lot of guys are just going to stay with their own teams, simple as that," said Jerry Reynolds, Sacramento's player personnel director.

Dave Checketts, the Madison Square Garden president, said: "Pay attention to the reports that say a guy is staying with the team he plays for, not the other ones. There have been only a few big free agents move in the last few years, and Horace Grant was one. Teams just can't afford to let certain players go."

Howard is one such player, especially with the Bullets moving into a new arena. John Stockton. Reggie Miller. Alonzo Mourning. In a league driven by personalities as much as superstars, it would be extremely detrimental for Utah, Indiana or Miami to lose those players.

And the Shopping Season Starts in Hockey

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Service

July 1 is to hockey what Thanksgiving is to Christmas: the beginning of the shopping season. The wheeling and dealing accelerate when the annual crop of National Hockey League free agents comes on the market, and the rush began at midnight Sunday.

This summer's big-ticket item is a faded star, Wayne Gretzky, and some might think it lunacy to pay the price he will command — even if it is marked down from the $7 million a season he was thought to be discussing with the St. Louis Blues, his team for the final weeks of last season.

Gretzky is a 35-year-old center whose skills, consistency and productivity are waning as he seeks his third team in six months. But any team signing him owes no compensation to the Blues. This freedom, for players 32 or older, was won by the National Hockey League Players Association in the collective bargaining agreement that ended a 15-week lockout in January 1995.

Aside from Gretzky, two of the best free agents available are New York Rangers, Pat Verbeek and Jeff Beukeboom. Verbeek is unfettered, like Gretzky, because he also has an expired contract after reaching age 32, putting him in the Group 3 category.

In exchange for this window of mobility for veterans the union gave up free-agent leverage for younger players and agreed to a rookie salary cap.

Other top free agents in Group 3 include centers Bernie Nicholls of Chicago and Craig MacTavish of Philadelphia and wings Kevin Dineen of Hartford and Joe Mullen of Boston.

Jeff Beukeboom, the Rangers' defenseman, falls into a category called Group 5, whose members, like those in Group 3, can leave without their teams' having the right to match an offer or to claim draft-choice compensation.

Group 5 players win their freedom differently: Beukeboom has played 10 seasons professionally, his contract is finished, and last season he earned less than the average league salary of $892,000.

In the two seasons before last, the average NHL wage was $733,000 and $562,000. The rise in average salary allows both the team owners and the union to claim victory. The owners, and NHL commissioner Gary Bettman, can say the rate of increase has slowed. The union can say the market correction was inevitable, and that a $159,000 rise in the average wage is a good thing.

Young Gymnasts Lead Lives Without Sunlight

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Here's a sports statistic for you: Competitive gymnasts receive an average of one and a half minutes of sunlight a day. Presumably this is the amount of time it takes to dash from their parents' car to the gymnasium and back again.

Here's another sports statistic: Female gymnasts take in 600 milligrams of calcium a day, less than half the average requirement of 1,500 milligrams needed for the healthy development of bones.

I heard these two statistics from a nutritionist last week during a seminar called "What My Parents Did Right: Tips for Parents Raising Competitive Athletes." The seminar was part of the gymnastics trials for the U.S. Olympic team, that were scheduled to conclude Sunday with the women's finals.

Dominique Moceanu was not competing because she has a stress fracture in her right tibia. Shannon Miller was also not competing because she has tendinitis in her left wrist.

Both injuries are extremely frequent among young female gymnasts.

The lack of sunlight and the treat of poor health and injury are worth remembering as Americans prepare to watch the female gymnasts during the upcoming Games.

Evidence is mounting that all is not right on the gold-medal assembly line.

Stress, eating disorders, physical injuries and even early death are a reality in this extremely popular sport, but at least USA Gymnastics is beginning to face the problem.

The tiny gymnasts are not exactly a latter-day version of the trapper boys of the coal mines earlier in the century. Then, lithe and slender boys were prized because of their ability to work in the dangerous narrow spaces, but they were often crushed by rock or machine.

Nowadays, lithe and slender girls are prized commodities in gymnastics — if they can remain lithe and slender. The rewards are glamour and success and fulfillment and medals, maybe even money.

THE DOWNSIDE of gymnastics is documented in "Little Girls in Pretty Boxes: the Making and Breaking of Elite Gymnasts and Figure Skaters," by Joan Ryan. The sad examples in Ryan's book are obviously just a minority of all participants, but they do point out the extremes, particularly the tragic case of Christy Henrich, once an Olympic contender, who died at 21 in 1994, weighing less than 50 pounds, the victim of severe eating disorders.

The "What My Parents Did Right" seminar was organized by Nancy Theis Marshall, the youngest member of the 1972 women's gymnastics team, now the mother of three children.

In 1992 Marshall organized a task force on the female-athlete triad — eating disorders, amenorrhea (lack of menstrual cycle) and osteoporosis. She knows the subject personally.

"After the Olympics I faced some of the challenges of disordered eating," Marshall said. "I was in the category that does not eat healthily. I tried all the bad diets I could find, but fortunately my parents recognized the problem and gave me the tools to combat it."

Marshall tried to counsel Henrich as her weight began to decline.

"Christy wanted to get better, but she just couldn't make it," Marshall said with a tremor. "We want to raise the red flags. Christy's parents said that if they had known the red flags, they could have guided her better."

Claudia Miller, the mother of Shannon Miller, spoke at great length of the frantic family life of an Olympic athlete, including almost daily tensions with Miller's coach, Steve Nunno. It did not sound as if Shannon Miller gets more than a minute and a half of sunlight.

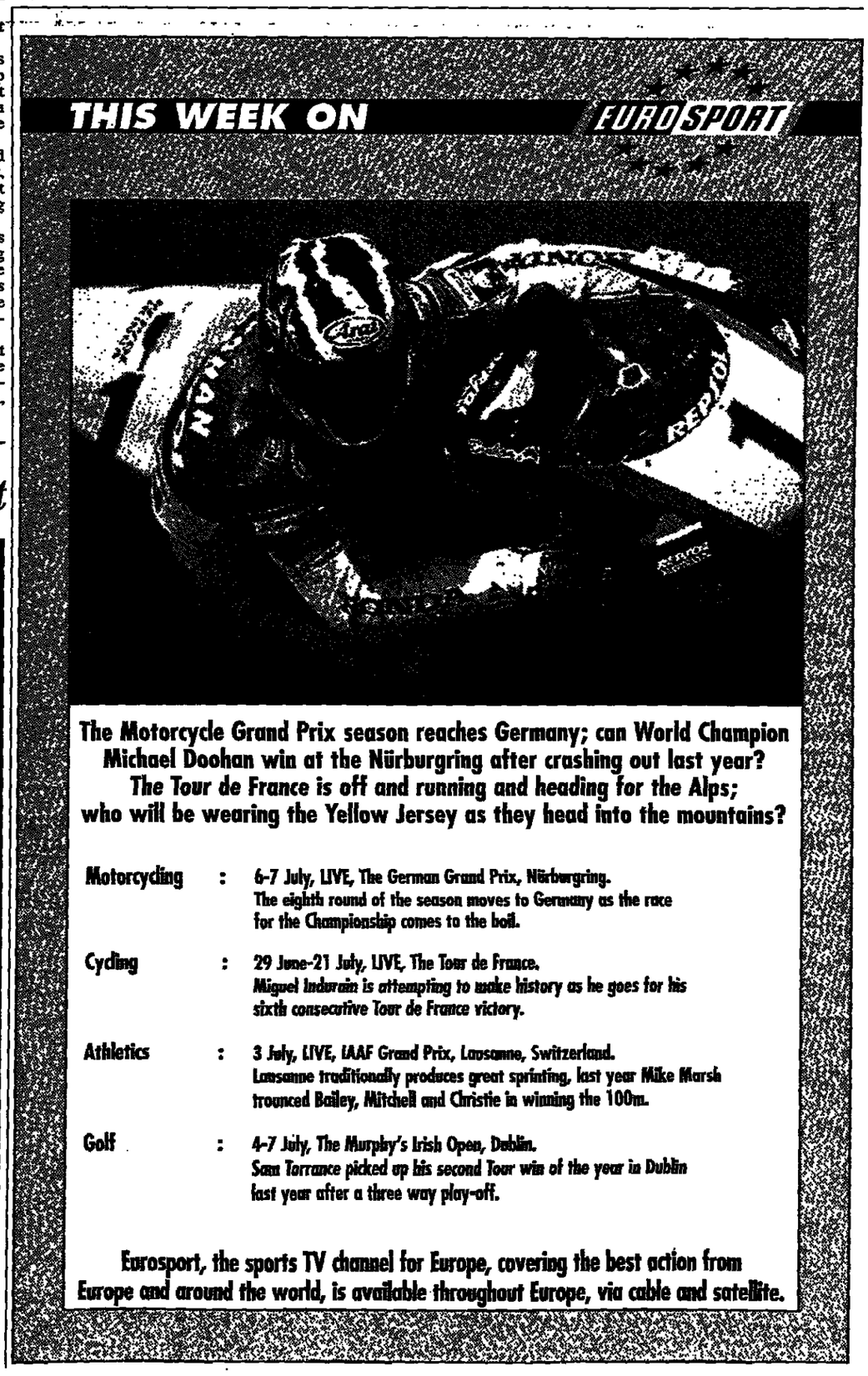
Some of the tips are basic. Dan Benardot, who has a Ph.D. in human nutrition and health planning, reminded people of the need to drink regularly, noting casually that plain water works just fine. He also said that skim milk does not provide the necessary Vitamin D for healthy bones in young athletes.

Benardot said athletes do not drink much, because they want to keep their weight down. It is a dangerous cycle.



John Mottern/AFP

Amanda Borden, 19, vaults at the U.S. Olympic trials.



The Motorcycle Grand Prix season reaches Germany; can World Champion Michael Doohan win at the Nürburgring after crashing out last year? The Tour de France is off and running and heading for the Alps; who will be wearing the Yellow Jersey as they head into the mountains?

Motorcycling : 6-7 July, LIVE, The German Grand Prix, Nürburgring. The eighth round of the season moves to Germany as the race for the Championship comes to the boil.

Cycling : 29 June-21 July, LIVE, The Tour de France. Miguel Indurain is attempting to make history as he goes for his sixth consecutive Tour de France victory.

Athletics : 3 July, LIVE, IAAF Grand Prix, Lausanne, Switzerland. Lausanne traditionally produces great sprinting, last year Mike Marsh trounced Bailey, Mitchell and Christie in winning the 100m.

Golf : 4-7 July, The Murphy's Irish Open, Dublin. Sam Torrance picked up his second Tour win of the year in Dublin last year after a three way play-off.

Eurosport, the sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available throughout Europe, via cable and satellite.

CYCLING Bad day for Il Magnifico p. 18 **BASKETBALL** Free Agents Go to the Line p.19 **BASEBALL** Orioles Beat Yanks for Split p.18

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
SPORTS

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Hill Wins French Grand Prix as All Ferraris Fail



Pierre Verdy/AFP

Robert Allenby reacting after holing his winning putt.

Birdie Wins Playoff

GOLF Robert Allenby of Australia sank a 25-foot birdie putt on the first hole of a sudden death playoff against Bernhard Langer Sunday to win the French Open.

Allenby carded a final round of 69, three under par, for a 16-under-par 272. Langer played the front nine in 30 but could only match par on the back nine as he completed a 66, two dropped shots coming in a double bogey six on the 12th after he had charged two in front. *(Reuters)*

Belle Wets Cameraman

BASEBALL Albert Belle of the Cleveland Indians threw a cup of Gatorade at a television cameraman, according to the Akron Beacon-Journal on Sunday.

The newspaper reported that in the seventh inning of Thursday's loss to the White Sox after Belle had been removed from the game for a pinch hitter, he threw the sticky energy drink on Wyn Griffiths, a cameraman for a Chicago television station.

Griffiths said the trouble started in the fifth inning after Belle hit a pop fly. "He wanted me to quit aiming the camera at him, waving me off with his hand," Griffiths said. "I turned the camera away immediately."

• **BASEBALL** The California Angels will change their name to the Anaheim Angels next season.*(AP)*

Payton on Dream Team

BASKETBALL Seattle SuperSonics guard Gary Payton was named as the replacement for Glenn Robinson on Dream Team III. Robinson, who plays for the Milwaukee Bucks, resigned his spot from the team going to the Olympics because of tendinitis in his right Achilles. *(Reuters)*

Krzyzewski Stays On

BASKETBALL Duke coach Mike Krzyzewski has signed a seven-year, renewable contract with the university. Tom Butters, director of athletics, said details of the contract were private.

University tax records show Krzyzewski was paid $238,722 for 1994-95 and $24,629 in additional benefits. Krzyzewski also has a contract with Nike, reportedly worth $375,000 a year. *(AP)*

Tour de Dublin?

CYCLING The 1998 Tour de France will start either in Dublin or Liege, Belgium, the race director, Jean-Marie Leblanc, said on Saturday. *(Reuters)*

The Associated Press

MAGNY COURS, France — Damon Hill captured the French Grand Prix on Sunday after the Ferrari of two-time defending champion and pole position Michael Schumacher blew an engine on the warm-up lap.

Hill's teammate, Jacques Villeneuve, followed Hill across the line, 8.1 seconds behind, to give Williams-Renault its second consecutive 1-2 finish and fourth of the season.

The Ferraris, meanwhile, lasted a total of five laps.

"There were no problems in the race, everything went fantastic," Hill said. "I was a bit worried when Michael's engine blew up. "I had to back off. His car was spraying a lot of oil. It made the race a whole lot easier."

The Benetton-Renaults of Jean Alesi and Gerhard Berger finished third and fourth to give Renault the top four positions in a Grand Prix, the first time ever for the French engine.

Renault and Elf, the engine and fuel suppliers for the Williams and Benetton teams, recently announced that they would end their Formula One activities, Renault after next 1997 and Elf after this season.

Mika Hakkinen and David Coulthard, in McLaren-Mercedes, were fifth and sixth. Only five cars were on the same lap as Hill.

Hill completed the 72 laps in 1 hour, 36 minutes, 28.795 seconds, averaging 118.2 miles an hour for the 190.136 miles (306 kilometers).

Schumacher, two-time world champion, had the fastest qualifying time and had won the last two races here easily, first in a Benetton-Ford, then in a Benetton-Renault.

This time his Ferrari didn't make it to the official starting line after his car started smoking less than 30 seconds after the warm-up lap started.

"At the beginning of the warm-up round when I sped up out of the fast right curve, I noticed the performance had fallen off a little, but I thought little of it," Schumacher said. "Then when speeding up coming out of the hairpin, I noticed that almost no performance was there. At first I was a little shocked. I looked in the rear view mirror and saw only blue smoke and realized that was it for me."

It was the second time this season that Schumacher had an early exit after winning the pole. At Monaco he crashed on the first lap after leading qualifying.

"The fact that we would have reliability problems is something I was aware of from the moment I started working for Ferrari," the German said. "However I thought we would have them at the start of the season."

It was a bad day for the Ferraris all around. Eddie Irvine, after starting last because of a technical violation in the qualifying, went out five laps into the race with a gear box failure.

"It's an uncomfortable situation for us all, for the team and for me," Schumacher said. "But unfortunately that is part of the racing sport."

This time it was a reverse of fortunes for Hill and Schumacher as Hill increased his lead in the drivers standings. He now has 63 points with Villeneuve at 38. Schumacher is third with 26 points, one point ahead of Alesi.

Hill led qualifying the last three years but had three consecutive second places in the race.

This time he led for nearly the entire race, losing the lead briefly after the first pit stop after 27 laps.

Hill went back into first when Villeneuve pitted after the 31st lap and held the lead from there, although the Canadian cut the margin down to 7.3 seconds after 49 laps.

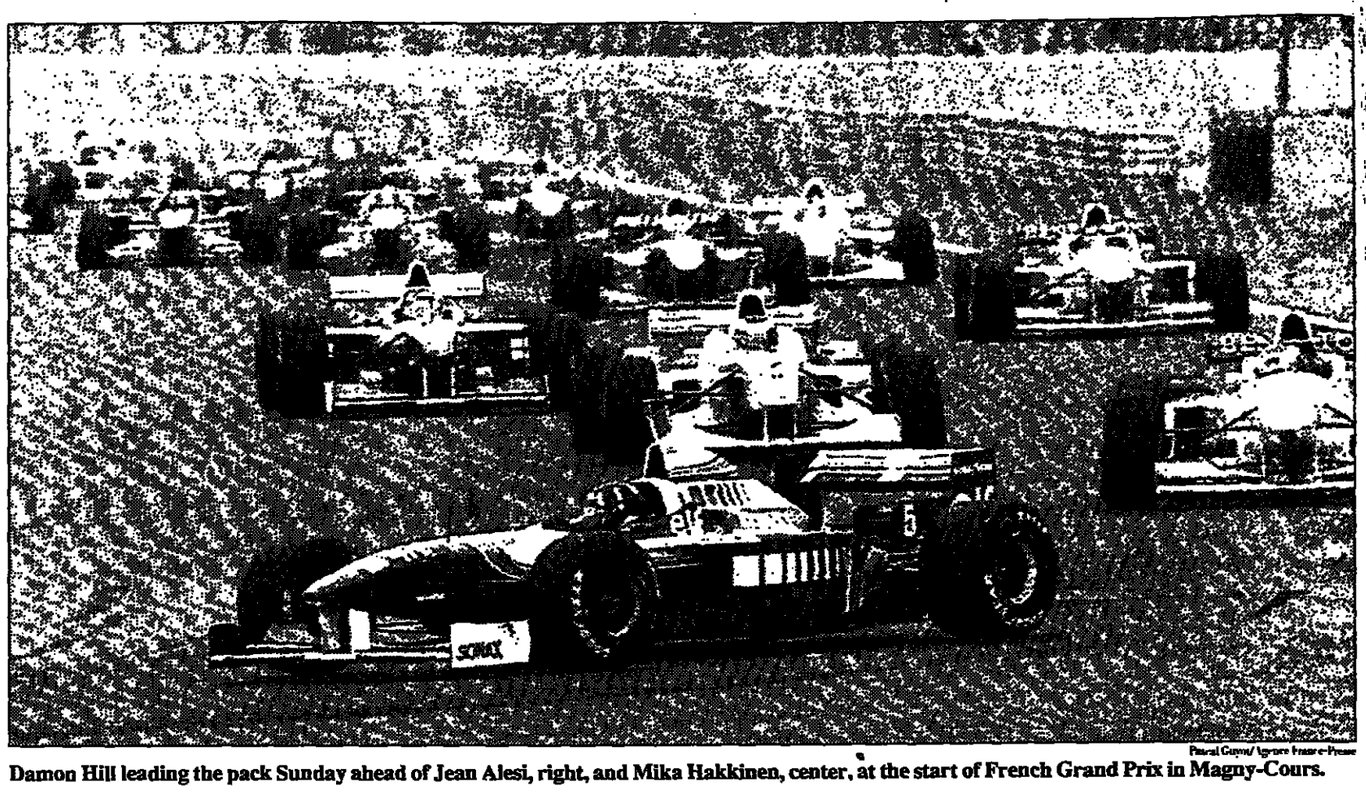
That was the closest as Villeneuve went in for tires and fuel on the next lap while Hill waited until the 53d after building the lead back up.

After Hill came out of the pits for a second time with 18 laps to go, he had a comfortable lead and won easily.

Villeneuve had had a hard crash in Saturday's qualifying.

"The guys did a great job working overnight to get the car ready," Villeneuve said. "And then there was a little work on my neck to make sure I would be able to last the whole race."

The next race is the British Grand Prix at Silverstone on July 14.



Pascal Guyot/Agence France-Presse

Damon Hill leading the pack Sunday ahead of Jean Alesi, right, and Mika Hakkinen, center, at the start of French Grand Prix in Magny-Cours.

SOCCER: *Germans Win With Golden Goal*

Continued from Page 1

was littered with fallen Czech defenders as the referee grabbed the linesman and almost shook the truth out of him.

Yes, Stefan Kuntz, the German forward, had been offside.

No, the referee shouted with a Jackie-Gleasonish wave of his arms, Kuntz had not affected play.

"The referee ignored him," Uhrin said. "It's hard to say whether the result is fair, I'm not going to comment on this. But I will say it was a decent final."

"I don't know if it was offside or not," said the Czech goalkeeper Petr Kouba, who added that the shot had deflected off Michal Hornak, one of his defenders.

"But if the linesman has the flag up, then the referee should respect it," Kouba said.

Thus, anticlimactically, arrived the first "Golden Goal" of the tournament after four games decided unsatisfactorily by the penalty shootout.

The Germans, led by Matthias Sammer, who had a personal grievance with the same linesman over the 58th-minute penalty that had given the Czechs their opening lead, took off running toward Bierhoff, who for the moment of indecision had stood in the far corner as if woken from the most incredible dream.

Then he realized that the dream was real. Bierhoff is a striker for Udinese at the bottom of the Italian first division.

He had not played in two weeks, even as the pile-up of four German injuries and two suspensions had compelled the European federation UEFA to allow Vogts to flew in an emergency substitute, Jens Todt, from Germany on Saturday morning. Then, 21 minutes before a recreation of Czechoslovakia's 1976 European final upset of West Germany might have become complete, the unimpressive Bierhoff was being shouted on by Vogts to take the place the midfielder Mehmet Scholl.

Four minutes later Bierhoff was scoring the goal that began to make a genius of Vogts. He headed in a long free kick from Christian Ziege, with Markus Babbel just behind, his arms spread in fending off two trailing Czech defenders.

As the Germans were celebrating Sammer came running to the sideline, screaming himself red at the linesman Nicoletti for not having vetoed the penalty kick awarded against Sammer 15 minutes earlier.

That movement began at midfield on the break by Pavel Kuka, the arrowhead of most of the Czech attacks. He was brought down with an apparent elbow to the cheek but not before releasing a long ball to Karel Poborsky, the man of the match and a faster man than Sammer, who tripped him one stride from the box.

The Czech fell into the box, long hair in his eyes, elbows first, and as the Germans argued against the penalty, one of the Czechs had run in and replaced the telltale divot just outside the box.

The penalty taken by Patrik Berger — a teammate of Sammer's on the German champion Borussia Dortmund — was positioned no better than one which had knocked England out of its semifinal against Germany four nights earlier.

But this one had steam behind it as it disappeared under Andreas Köpke's dive.

The capacity Wembley crowd had received the final optimistically, despite the absence of England from a game at the stadium for the first time in three weeks — but now most of them were cheering as if they were Czech.

Three weeks ago Germany had opened with a 2-0 victory over the Czechs, but as Vogts pointed out, the only German unavailable that day had been Jürgen Klinsmann.

All night the match had been striding forward, building on the first steps of the Germans — led, leadenly, by Klinsmann, a week after suffering a torn right calf muscle — who were left vulnerable to the counter-attacking Czechs.

Each missed opportunity was answered by the other side, from Rada's runs to the two chances missed point-blank in the first half by Klinsmann's partner Stefan Kuntz, as the energy and pace escalated all the while.



Vincent Amalvy/Agence France-Presse

Petr Kouba, the Czech goalkeeper, blocking a shot by Stefan Kuntz.

Policeman's Girlfriend Knew Irvin

The Associated Press

DALLAS — A former police officer accused of trying to hire a hit man to kill Dallas Cowboys receiver Michael Irvin could have believed his girlfriend was in danger, according to a Dallas newspaper.

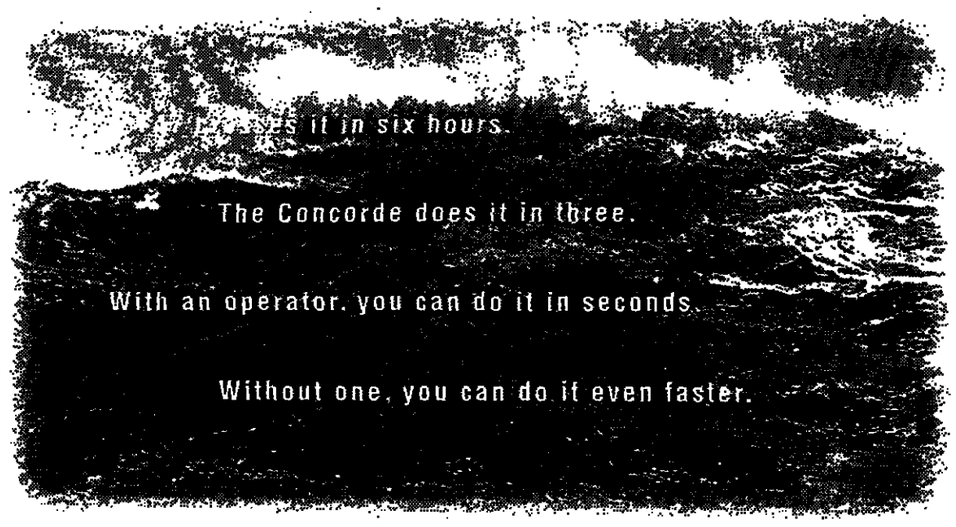
Johnnie Hernandez turned in his Dallas Police Department badge after his arrest on Thursday for solicitation of capital murder and an unrelated charge of bribery.

Hernandez, 28, was a five-year veteran with 14 good performance citations. On Saturday, he was in a cell under a suicide watch, held in lieu of a $250,000 bond for the solicitation charge and $2,500 bond for the bribery charge.

Hernandez was arrested after he was accused of paying an undercover officer, posing as a hit man, to have Irvin killed. While investigating the Irvin case, Dallas officers say they learned that Hernandez sold classified criminal records of an unidentified person to an undercover officer for $300 earlier this month.

Hernandez and his longtime girlfriend, Rachelle Marie Smith, a 24-year-old topless dancer, have been subpoenaed as witnesses in Irvin's drug trial stemming from a party at a motel. Smith, was a friend of the women caught with Irvin.

The Dallas Morning News, quoting unidentified sources, said Hernandez apparently acted to protect Smith, who reportedly was told by Irvin not to testify about his lifestyle "or you could be hurt."



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